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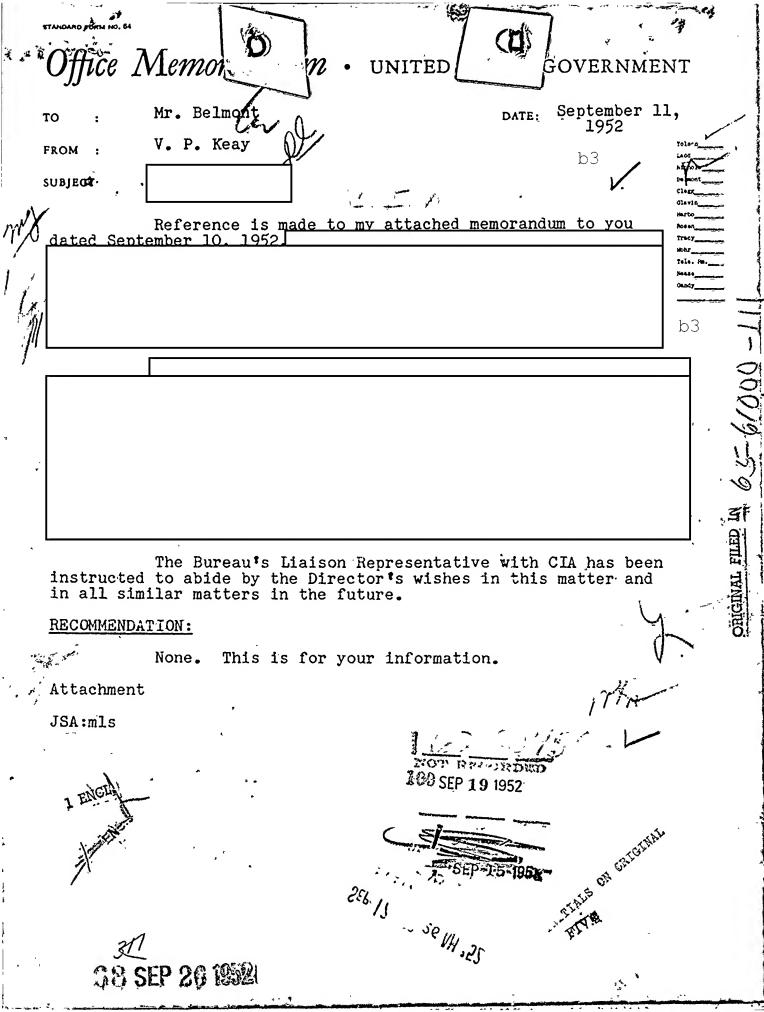
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64-35693-237- /

JUL 29 1953

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FROM: A. H. BELMONS SUBJECT: INFORMATION	TOWN DO C. I	DATE: September 5, 1952	
· ·	is made to	Nichols	
Kg		barto	
On August	28, 1952, the matt	er was brought up with	
		b3 b7D Referral/Consul	lt.
RECOMMENDATION:	urther action be to	then in this matter b3 b7D	•
Bureau fi	l'es show nothing de	rogatory on Marky	
7 OCT HOTOGO 6 00	INDEXED - 135	162-81750-1928 SEP 10 1952	

W E



Aug. 24,1952

Federal Buerrau of Investigation Washington ,D.C.

To Whom it May Concern;

I received this letter in the mail. and because of it's vagueness and the way I am used to the government handling , its mm past employment I am fowarding this . 16 letter with x the hope that you will let

me know wheather it is authentic or not.

Respectfull Yours, Estello (Schavelson (Sherman)

rell Sterman

RECORDED 29 162-80750-1929
INDFXED-29 , SEP 10 1952

?

RECORDED 200 September 5, 1952

Urs. Estelle Sherman c/o Grossinger's EX-164 Ferndale, New York

Dear Mrs. Sherman:

Your letter postmarked August 27, 1952, together with enclosure, has been received.

I thought you might like to know that we have established that the communication you enclosed was directed to you by the Central Intelligence.
Agency, and I suggest that if you have any further questions you contact that agency directly.

I am returning your enclosure herewith.

Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover Director

Letter to correspondent from CIA

NOTE: This communication was referred to the TE Liaison Section and they advised, after contacting Of CIA, that enclosed form letter was distributed by that agency.

HPL:mrh:bkh

WIN MAN

CO.M.— FBI SEP 8 1952 MAILED 25 DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM: FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE DATE 12-28-2012

58 SEP 23 1952

cc: C. W. Bates - 765IA

RECUEDE) - 165	5 = - 1930 DI SPECIAL USESENGEN	2
	Date:	September 11, 1952	
A CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF TH	g ro: O	Director Gentral Intelligence Agency 2480 E Street, Northwest Washington, D. C.	
14.	-	Attention: b3	
	From:	John Edgar Esover, Director Federal Dureau of Investigation	
	Subject;	THE THE PROPERTY FOUNDATION, INC. COURSESSIAN DURB P. HARRISON INFORMATION CONCERNING	
	of a com Eurr P. therevo,	In confirming a conversation had by of your Agency with a representative of this in Deptember 10, 1952, there is attached a Photostat munication received at this Eureau from Congressman Earrison of Virginia as well as a copy of my reply both of which relate to the captioned organization	•
8	Enclose on	Yellow Only:	
		(62-89750-1809)	
oleon	Wex = jdt	Ser Mirshill St 938	b3
avip		FY SPL ME THE DELLA SPECIAL OF THE S	8



COMMITTEE: WAYS AND MEANS

Congress of the United States

House of Representatives

Washington, D. C.

September 8, 1952

central Intelligence Agency =.

Hon. John Edgar Hoover, Director Federal Bureau of Investigation Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Officials of the Veterans of Foreign Wars, Department of Virginia, have expressed concern to me as to the activities of the Franklin Development Foundation, Inc., a Deloware corporation authorized to do business in Virginia, which has established itself in the Jordan Springs Hotel in Frederick County, Virginia.

The certificate of incorporation, I am informed, states the purposes of the corporation as follows:

"The objects or purposes to be promoted or carried on and for which this Corporation is formed and for which it shall exist are to operate solely and exclusively as a beneficent, charitable, educational, eléemosynary organization. not for profit, with power to administer, hold, invest and reinvest such funds as may be received by it from gifts, bequests, grants, contributions or otherwise which together with the earnings shall be used exclusively for beneficent, charitable, educational and eleemosynary purposes and to promote the betterment and Welfare of worthy persons of underprivileged background in any and every way, but primarily through financial and other assistance provided them in order that they may receive education and practical training in agricultural, industrial or scientific pursuits, thereby 'equipping them for a useful life."

The VFW officials are disturbed at what they believe to be the emphasis of this organization on this instruction of foreign-born individuals, and they suggest that the real objectives of the Found tion may go beyond those stated in its charter.

I have no personal information concerning the operations of this 1 organization, and I submit the above as of possible interest to the

RECORDED - 135

Hon. John Edgar Hoover

Page 2

September 8, 1952

Bureau. Should there be information, either favorable or unfavorable, which might be made available to the department officers of the VFW in Virginia, I know they would be most grateful for it.

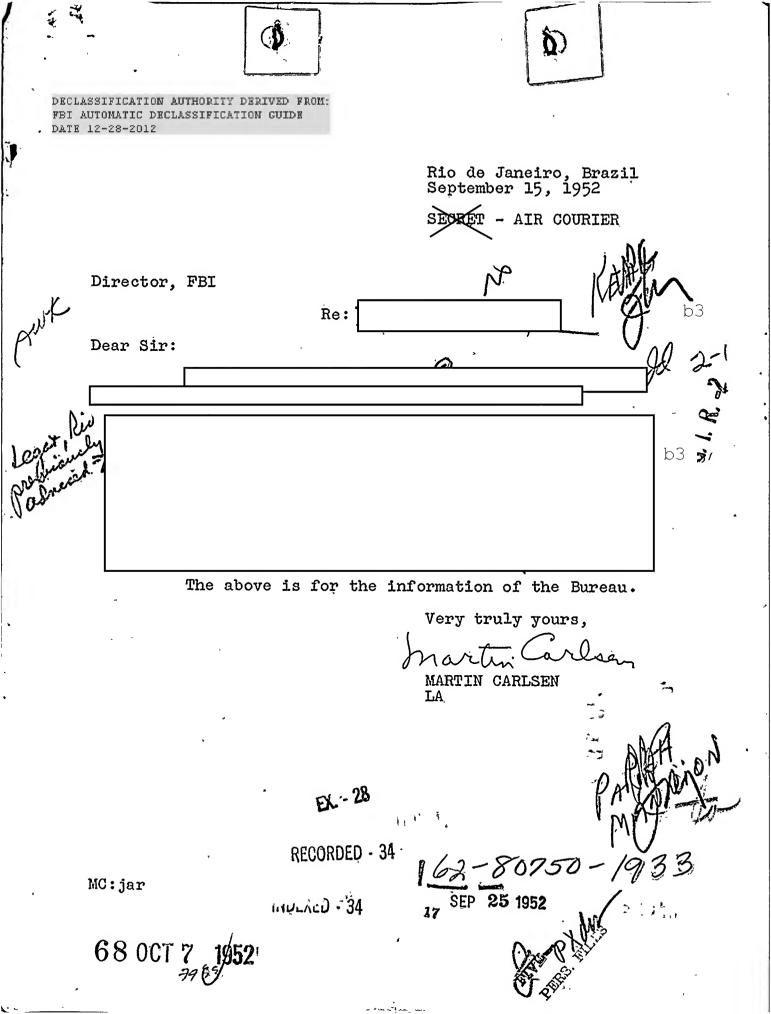
Sincerely yours,

Burr P. Harrison

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JUL 29 1953

Elm



62-80750-1934 CHANGED TO 64-35693-265-/

JUL 29 1953

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SEXMET - AIR COURTER

Date: September 24, 1952

Legal Attacke To: Paris, France

Front John Edgar Hoover, Director Federal Burgau of Investigation

Sub feet: ALLEN W XDULLES DEPUTION CION. CLA

As you know, Mr. Dulles is next in command to General Bulter Bedell Smith in the Central Intelligence Agency organization.

Dulles has advised that he planned to leave for Europe en a vacation on er about September 21, 1952. He has stated that he will spend nost of his time in Switzerland and that he will be mixing business with pleasure. In this connection he athted that representatives from vertous CIA offices in Europe would call on him to discuss policy matters.

1 - Legal Attache London, England SOURT - AIR COURTER

1 - Legal Attache midrid, Spain - AM COMTA

1 - Ur. George A. Van Non o/o Intalligence Division USARRUR Reidelberg, Germany

SEXAET - ARVI COURIER

1 - Mr. Cornelius A. Mounthan o/o Assistant Chief of Staff, United States Perces, Austria Salzburg, Austria RECORDED - 117 ISEP 29 1982 SJP: 1w: dmcdmc

INDEXED - 117 137

Foretgn Liatson Desk (Detached)

b3 b7D

The above is being furnished for your information and guidance.

add inhols inhol

STANDARD FORM NO. 64 Office Memorandum UNITED STATES-GOVERNMENT MR. A. H. BELMONT TO DATE: September 4 1952 V. P. Keay FROM : SUBJECT: b3 REQUEST FOR BUREAU TOUR BY CLA The Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) has requested. through the Bureau's Liaison Agent that the above individuals be afforded a rather detailed tour of the Bureau's facilities in and around Washington. CIA desires that instant tour be arranged for some time after September 19. They are also anxious to have these two persons briefly meet the Director at the time they visit the Bureau. b3 b3 JLQ:lw:fjh RECORDED - 54 Attachments (2) Detached and handred INDEXED - 54 rately see - 109-12-342-10 UCREINED

	Memo to Mr. Belmont from V. P. Keay, 9-4-52
	<u>-</u>
ſ	l
•	Attached for your ready reference are memorandums dated August 19 and August 22, 1952, from the CIA requesting this tour and furnishing information relative to the above-captioned individuals.
9	OBSERVATIONS:
	It is believed that should be given a special tour of the Bureau, including a visit to the Identificat Division, as well as to our Academy at Quantico.
L <u>1</u>	RECOMMENDATION:
	If you approve, this special tour will be arranged and a definite commitment will be made with CIA. This matter will be closely followed through liaison channels and when a specific date has been set you will be immediately informed in order that the Director can determine if he will be able to see or if previous commitments will prevent this.
	Show the state of
	I SEE NO NEED FOR DIRECTOR to SEE THEM
	2 9 agree
6,	152 2 pet for 10 ane-9/23/52 2 am 9/24/52 000.
, .	- 1100 P.
_	24/52 at Berry, detert, and Durantico -2-

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JUL 29 1953

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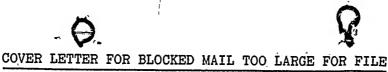
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ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

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JUL 29 1953

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STANDARD FORM NO. 64 O Office Memaandum · UNITED & GOVERNMENT MR. A. H. BELMONT AZ DATE: October 1, 1952 v. p. Keay V.P.K FROM: 21 b3 SUBJECT: You will recall that b3 in th<u>e CIA, has</u> advised Liaison Agent Papich ACTION: 1-2-80750-19 413 None. For your information. SJP:eme:lw; OCT_2_1952 RECORDED - 67 OU OCT 8 1952

3E .	Office M	emorandun	7 • UNITED	STATES GOVERN	NMENT
4	TO: : Mr. A	Keay (P.)	BA SECRET	b1 b3 ITE: Septemb	•
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Mr. Winterrow Tele. Room Mr. Holloman Miss Gandy

(SMITH)

SMITH, HEAD OF THE CENTRAL INTELLIGENCY AGENCY.

SAID TODAY "I BELIEVE THERE ARE COMMUNISTS IN MY OWN ORGANIZATION

9/29--W0415P

INFORMATION CONTAINED

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NO. # 29,903

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Mr. Tolson
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Laughlin
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Mr. Holloman
Miss Gandy

ADD 2 SMITH

SMITH. FORMER AMBASSADOR TO RUSSIA, SAID IT IS THE JOB OF SECURITY

AGENCIES TO FERRET OUT COMMUNISTS.

EARLIER, SMITH HIGHLY PRAISED GEN. GEORGE C. MARSHALL WHOM

MCCARTHY DESCRIBED IN A SENATE SPEECH AS PART OF A "CONSPIRACY OF INFAMY."

ON MARSHALL'S CHARACTER, SMITH SAID.

"THAT'S LIKE ASKING THE MOLEHILL TO COMMENT ON THE MOUNTAIN.

OF ALL THE GREAT MEN THAT I HAVE KNOWN IN THE PAST 10 YEARS. I KNOW OF NO ONE THAT EXCEEDS AND FEW THAT EXCEL HIM IN THE CHARACTERISTICS OF

19/29--W0428P

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Laughlin
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Mr. Holloman
Miss Gandy

ADD 1 SMITH

SMITH MADE THE STATEMENT WHILE GIVING A DEPOSITION IN A \$2,000,000

LIBEL SUIT BROUGHT BY SEN. JOSEPH R: MCCARTHY (R-WIS.) AGAINST SEN.

WILLIAM BENTON (D-CONN.)

SMITH SAID HE AGREED WITH THE STATEMENT BY BENTON THAT THERE WERE

COMMUNISTS IN THE STATE DEPARTMENT.

HE SAID HE WAS SURE THAT COMMUNISTS HAD INFILTRATED INTO GOVERNMENT

AND SAID "I BELIEVE THERE ARE COMMUNISTS IN MY OWN ORGANIZATION."

HE SAID HE WAS "MORALLY CERTAIN" THAT COMMUNISTS. WHO ARE "SO ADEPT AND ADROIT. HAVE INFILTRATED PRACTICALLY EVERY AGENCY OF THE GOVERNMENT)

9/29--W0422P

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Laughlin
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Mr. Holloman
Miss Gandy

ADD 3 SMITH

SMITH ALSO SAID THAT HIS OBSERVATION WHILE AMBASSADOR TO RUSSIA ON THE MARSHALL PLAN INDICATED THAT IT HAD STRENGTHENED WESTERN EUROPE AGAINST COMMUNISM. HE SAID HE DID NOT AGREE WITH A STATEMENT READ TO HIM AND ATTRIBUTED TO MCCARTHY THAT THE MARSHALL PLAN HAD MADE THE U.S. THE "PATSY OF THE MODERN WORLD."

SMITH CAID HE ALSO DID NOT AGREE THAT THE MARSHALL PLAN HAD BEEN

HIM AND ATTRIBUTED TO MCCARTHY THAT THE MARSHALL PLAN HAD MADE THE U.S. THE "PATSY OF THE MODERN WORLD."

SMITH SAID HE ALSO DID NOT AGREE THAT THE MARSHALL PLAN HAD BEEN. DESIGNED TO KEEP WESTERN EUROPE DEFENSELESS FROM A MILITARY STANDPOINT.

"AS A PROFESSIONAL SOLDIER. IT IS INCORRECT TO SAY OR IMPLY THAT THERE CAN BE ANY SOUND DEFENSE THAT IS NOT BASED ON A SOUND ECONOMY "SMITH SAID. "IN THE SECOND PLACE THE PURPOSE OF THE PLAN IS TO BUILD DP A SOUND ECONOMY ON WHICH A SOUND DEFENSE CAN BE PREDICATED."

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Laughlin
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Mr. Holloman
Miss Gandy

ADD 4 SMITH

THE INTELLIGENCE AGENCY IS CHARGED WITH GATHERING REPORTS FROM U.S. AGENTS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD AND EVALUATING THEM CORRECTLY IN THE LIGHT OF DAY-TO-DAY INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENTS. THE REPORTS ARE REVISED.

CONSTANTLY AND BROUGHT UP TO DATE.

BOTH DWICHT D. EISENHOWER AND ADLAI E. STEVENSON. THE REPUBLICAN AND DEMOCRATIC PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATES. ARE RECEIVING WEEKLY REPORTS. FROM THE INTELLIGENCE AGENCY. THE REPORTS ARE A ROUNDUP OF SIGNIFICANT WORLD EVENTS PLUS ESTIMATES OF THEIR RELATIONSHIP TO U.S. SECURITY. HERETOFORE, THE REPORTS WERE AVAILABLE ONLY TO A VERY LIMITED GROUP OF PERSONS INTIMATELY CONCERNED WITH THE NATION'S CRITICAL DEFENSE POLICIES. PRESIDENT TRUMAN DECIDED TO MAKE THEM AVAILABLE TO EISENHOWER AND STEVENSON TO FORESTALL ERRATIC CAMPAIGN STATEMENTS.

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Laughlin
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Mr. Holloman
Miss Gandy

ADD 5 SMITH

THE WHITE HOUSE HAD NO IMMEDIATE COMMENT ON SMITH'S STATEMENT. A
SPOKESMAN SAID THE MATTER WOULD BE CALLED TO PRESIDENT TRUMAN'S
ATTENTION ON HIS CAMPAIGN TRAIN BUT THAT THERE WAS NO WAY OF KNOWING
WHETHER HE WOULD HAVE ANYTHING TO SAY.

9/29--W0524P

ADD 6 SMITH

ADVISED THAT SMITH BELIEVES THERE ARE COMMUNISTS IN THE CENTRAL AGENCY. REP. KENNETH B. KEATING (R-N.Y.) COMMENTED:

"WELL, THEY BETTER GET THEM OUT."

9/29--W0529P

Office Mer	adum.	UNITED ST.	S GOVE	'D NIMENIT'
TO : Mr. ACHY	Bodymont .	= =	~	RNMENT
SUBJECT:	C, I.	A]	Tolson Ladd Clerg Clavin Nichols Rosen*
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53 OCT 14 1952		('		لغرية

STANDARD FORM NO. 64 fice Mem UNITED STATES-GOVERNMENT то Mr. Ladd DATE: October 1. 1952 Mr. Rosen SUBJECT: CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY The Washington Daily News of September 30, 1952, attributed the following statement to General Walter Bedell Smith, Director of CIA: "All CIA employees are investigated by the FBI and then rechecked by the CIA's own Security Division. The Director, in connection with this statement, made this remark, "I assume this is untrue as far as FBI investigating CIA employees." We do not investigate_all_CIA employees; however, we (have, since discontinuing regular investigations for CIA on December 20, 1950, operated under an agreement with General Smith to conduct not more than three investigations persmonth on highly sensitive personnel. We have not received a request for investigation from CIA since March 31. 1951. As a matter of information, we originally agreed to make investigations for CIA on September 17, 1946, and continued to do so until January 1, 1948, during which period we handled We reinstituted the making of investigations requests. Tor CIA on December 17, 1948, and continued until December 20, 1950, during which period we handled investigations, make investigations, making requests for investigations received from a grand total of b3 ACTION: This is merely for information. None. RECORDED - 117 OCT 3 EX-60 74 OCT 2219

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Naturally, Says Gen. Smith, It Is Well to Act as Tho You Thought There Were

By United Press Gen. Walter Bedell Smith said today he cannot understand "why anyone should get excited" about his statement that there probably are some communists in hi Central Intelligence Agency.

He emphasized that no communists actually have been "detected" in the CIA; and said the agency takes "extreme, even fanatical" precautions to keep them out.

But I am certain that in this widespread organization there is bound to be communist penetration somewhere along the line," he said. "Lawould be silly, foolish, and unworthy of public trust If I acted on the community of the said. any, other assumption:

Ambassador to Russia and wartime

GOP JUMPS AT CHANCE The four star general, former U.S.

Ampassagor to Russia and wartime chief of staff to Gen. Dwight D. Elsenhower, said he is "positive" that all key officials of the CIA are loval. And all other employes, he said are so "compartmentalized", in their work that none of them has access to anything except "fragmentary. Juntelligence information. Gen Smith's explanation failed to placate Republican leaders who pounced on his original statement as weldence that the Truman Administration has handled its loyalty program with "incredible looseness." GOP National Chairman Arthur Summerfield announced that former Rop, Claire Booth Luce of Connecticut will made a nationwide radio and television broadcast to night on Gen. Smith's "shocking reSee Next Pa

Harbo Rosen Tracy Laughlin. Mohr. Winterrowd Tele. Rm. Holloman. Gandy.

Times-Herald	·
Wash. Post	
Wash. News	4
Wash. Star	
N.Y. Herald Tribune	
N.Y. Mirror	
N.Y. Compass	

Date: SFP 3 0 1952

ENCLOSURE 162-58-50-194

MORALLY CERTAIN Gen. Smith dropped his bombshell late yesterday afternoon when the appeared at a court hearing to give, a deposition in Sen. Joseph R. Mc. Carthy's \$2,000,000 libel suit against Sen. William Benton. Sen. McCarthy's attorney, Warren Magee, asked Gen. Smith if he thought there were communists in the State Department partment.

Gen. Smith said he did, and added: "I' believe there are communists in my own organization. I am morally certain there are. They are so adept and adroit that they have

so adept and adroit that they have infiltrated practically every security. For anization of the Government."
State Department spokesman Michael J. McDermott promptly declared that his agency is "constantly on the lookout" for communists and "if any have eluded us, they have been very skillful."

A high military official said that

A high military official said that he does not know "of any commu-nists in the Department of Defense."

JUST AN 'ASSUMPTION'

Gen. Smith told reporters that he was merely voicing his own "as-sumptions," when he suggested that sumptions," when he suggested that other agencies have communists on their pay rolls. He said the CIA deals exclusively with international intelligence functions, leaving anticommunist "domestic security" of Federal agencies to the FBI.

All CIA employes are investigated by the FBI and them rechecked by the CIA's own security division. Each must submit to periodic lie detector tests.

detector tests.

Despite these precautions, Gen. Smith said, "We would be criminally negligent if we did not recognize the possibility that some communists may slip thru the screening process."

"This is not to suggest that any of our security agencies are riddled."

of our security agencies are riddled

with communists," he said. "Because of the assumption that some penerication may occur, we take elaborate precautions to guard against

. to keep them from gaining vital information if and when they get in, and to discover and remove them as speedily as possible."

	•

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Gandy

THE GENERAL NAILS A BIG. ONE

MAKING a whistle-stop speech in Fargo,

N. D., President Truman boasted that
he had "crushed the communist conspiracy
in this country."

But it didn't stand up long.
Before the afternoon was over, Gen.
Walter Bedell Smith, boss of Mr. Truman's
super-secret Central Intelligence Agency,
nailed that one. nailed that one.

"I believe there are communists in my

own organization," Gen. Smith testified.

He added he was "morally certain" communists have "infiltrated practically every agency of the Government."

Gen. Smith was testifying under oath.

Mr. Truman wasn't.

Times-Herald	,——
Wash. Post	
Wash. News	77
Wash. Star	
N.Y. Herald Tribune	
N.Y. Mirror	
N.Y. Compass	-

ENCLOSURE Date: SEP 30 195

Gen. Smith Says He's 'Certain' Reds Have Infiltrated CIA

Detection Difficult, Chief of Espionage Agency Declares

By Howard L. Dutkin

Gen. Walter Bedell Smith, head of the Central Intelligence Agency, yesterday said he is "morally certain" that Communists have infiltrated his own supersecret espionage ogranization.

The disclosure was made as General Smith testified in deposition proceedings in the Hotel Statler in the \$2 million libelalander suit brought by Senator McCarthy, Republican, of Wisconsin, against Senator Benton, Democrat, of Connecticut.

"I believe there are Communists in my own organization," the general said, under cross-examination by Attorney Warren E. Magee, representing Senator McCarthy. "I am morally certain of it. They have infiltrated every security organization in the Government."

Wishes He Knew Them.

"Do you know who they are?" Mr. Magee inquired.

"I wish I knew them," the general answered grimly.

Leter, urged by reporters to elaborate, Gen. Smith said, referring to Communists, "They are so very good—so adroit—that you have to assume they have infiltrated. You have to work like hell to get them out."

"Is the CIA taking any extraordinary measures to combat infiltration?" the general was asked.

"Naturally," he grinned. "The CIA is an extraordinary organization."

Earlier, Gen. Smith, who served as ambassador to Russia from 1948 to 1949, praised his former chief, Gen. George C. Marshall, as virtually peerless in loyalty, honesty and integrity. Gen. Marshall has been under fire from Senator McCarthy, who has linked him to an alleged conspiracy to sell out America to Communism.

Calls Marshall a Great Man.

Questioned by Attorney Theodore Kiendl, who, with Gerhard
P. Van Arkel, represented Senator Benton, as to whether he had
ever seen anything tending to
show Gen. Marshall was part of a
conspirator, Gen. Smith answered
in the negative, He added:



GEN, WALTER B. SAUTH

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Belmont
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Laughlin
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N.Y. Mirror	
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Date:]., .

"Of all the great men Tve know and I've known most of them in the last 15 years—I know of no one who exceeds and few who equal Gen. Marshall in characteristics of loyalty, honesty and integrity."

Cross-questioned by Mr. Magee, the General stated that Gen. Marshall is a close friend and that he, Gen. Smith, is "devoted" to him.

Answering other questions, Gen. Smith declared he had never been engaged in business with Gen. Marshall and specifically denied having bought a Florida farm with the other, declaring, though, "I wish I had."

Defends Diplomat Davies.

Gen. Smith also came to the defense of John P. Davies jr., State Department career diplomat, who was suspended last year, after charges were made that he had recommended four persons, described as Communists or pro[Communists, for CIA jobs. Mr. Davies was subsequently cleared of disloyalty implications and restored to his post.

"I believe Mr. Davies to be a capable officer," Gen. Smith declared.

Asked by Mr. Magee if the CIA had not tried to use pressure on a Senate Internal Security subcommittee to get them to drop action against Mr. Davies, the general replied he was required by law not to answer any questions having to do with operations of the CIA.

At one point in the proceedings, Gen. Smith was shown a photograph of Gen. Marshall, on a mission to China, standing with a group of Chinese. Gen. Smith identified three of the Chinese as Communist Leaders Mao-Tze Tung, Chenchou En Lai and Chu Teh.

Berlin Decision 'Political.'

In other testimony, the general said the decision to delay the taking of Berlin by American troops

(See CIA, Page A D)

CIA

(Continued From First Page.)
was a political one, which Gen.
Marshall had to approve as a
member of the chiefs of staff.

Referring to the Marshall Plan for European recovery, Gen. Smith quoted a "West European colleague" as calling it "a stroke of genius."

"As a professional soldier, I believe it is incorrect to say that there can be any sound defense which is not based on sound economy," Gen. Smith said. This was in answer to a quotation attributed to Senator McCarthy to the effect that the Marshall Plan would build areas economically but keep: them militarily defenseless.

The General said that, at one time, he believed it was possible to work out a method of living peaceably with the Soviet,
But, he said, "I began to realize

the latent hostility of the Soviet in 1925, during the early days of the African campaign."

He testified he is now convinced that Communists conspire to overthrow this Nation by force and violence.

Tells of "Illusion" In Italy.

Gen. Smith declared he believed any "effort to bring a Communist minority in any coalition Government is a mistake." He declared the United States "connived" at bringing Communists into the Italian Government after the war, under the "illusion" that it could be made to work.

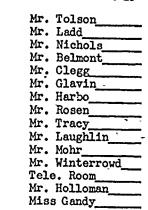
In other testimony, the general declared:

- i. It might be possible to fight a war mainly with A-bombs, depending on the size of the stockpile and other factors.
- 2. Joseph Stalin is "a very remarkable man," who is the "father of his people and owns them lock, stock and barrel."
- 3. Communists must be rooted out in America, but only within the framework of the law.

Earlier, in the United States District Court for the District of Columbia, Judge Matthew F. McGuire took under advisement two motions. One, would force Senator Benton to reveal if he knew the names of any Communists in the State Department when he was an Assistant Secretary of State. The other would require the Senator to list the names of contributors to a fund used to fight the libel action.

Senator McCarthy is charging that Senator Benton libeled and slandered him by charging him with deceit and fraud in Senate speeches. ADD 7 SMITH AT THE HEARING, MCCARTHY'S ATTORNEY, WARREN MAGEE, READ A DEPOSITION FROM BENTON IN WHICH THE CONNECTICUT DEMOCRAT SAID THERE WERE COMMUNISTS IN THE STATE DEPARTMENT. MAGEE ASKED SMITH IF HE AGREED WITH BENTON'S STATEMENT. SMITH SAID HE DID. AND ADDED: "I BELIEVE THERE ARE COMMUNISTS IN MY OWN ORGANIZATION I AM MORALLY CERTAIN THERE ARE. THEY ARE SO ADEPT AND ADROIT THAT THEY HAVE INFILTRATED PRACTICALLY EVERY SECURITY ORGANIZATION OF THE GOVERNMENT." ASKED IF HE KNEW WHO THE COMMUNISTS WERE SMITH REPLIED. "I DO NOT. I WISH I DID. I DO EVERYTHING I CAN TO DETECT THEM." SMITH. A FORMER U.S. AMBASSADOR TO RUSSIA. HAS HEADED THE CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE" AGENCY SINCE OCTOBER. 1950. THE AGENCY IS CHARGED WITH EVALUATING REPORTS FROM U.S. AGENTS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD IN THE LIGHT OF DAILY INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENTS. IT INVESTIGATES ITS OWN PERSONNEL FOR SECURITY, HOWEVER, THE FBI RUNS A ROUTINE NAME CHECK ON PROSPECTIVE CIA EMPLOYES TO SEE IF THERE IS ING ON THEM IN THEIR FILES. THE FBI ALSO WILL MAKE AN EXTENSIVE INVESTIGATION IF REQUESTED. 9/29--JE6P

Mr. Tolson Mr. Ladd Mr. Nichols Mr. Belmont Mr. Clegg Mr. Glavin Mr. Harbo Mr. Rosen Mr. Tracy Mr. Laughlin
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Mr. Holloman Miss Gandy O, I.A. RECORDED - 6562, -8075



ADD 8 SMITH
THE CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY IS SENDING WEEKLY REPORTS TO BOTH
EISENHOWER AND STEVENSON. THE REPORTS ARE A ROUNDUP OF SIGNIFICANT
WORLD EVENTS PLUS ESTIMATES OF THEIR RELATIONSHIP TO U.S. SECURITY.
MR. TRUMAN MADE THEM AVAILABLE TO BOTH CANDIDATES AFTER EISENHOWER
REJECTED AN INVITATION TO A WHITE HOUSE BRIEFING ON WORLD EVENTS
SIMILAR TO THAT GIVEN STEVENSON. THE GOP NOMINEE DID AGREE TO RECEIVE
THE INTELLIGENCE REPORTS.

9/29--W0603P

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

: A. H. Belmo

DATE: September 30, 1952

FROM : F. J. Baumga

SUBJECT: GENERAL W., BEDEEL ASMITH

MISCELLANEOUS

(INTERNAL SECURITY - C)

OC. I. A.

At approximately 5:25 p.m. today Ray Nixon, of the House Committee on Un-American Activities (HCUA) called me and furnished the following information in confidence.

He said he had just received a long distance telephone call from Judge Wood, Chairman of the HCUA, who is presently in California, in connection with HCUA hearings there. Judge Wood told Mr. Naxon that he had seen General Smith's statement, which appeared in the press regarding Communists in the Government and that Nixon should issue a subpoena for General Smith to appear before the HCUA hearings in Philadelphia on October 13., 1952.

ACTION:

This is for your information. None.

FJB:awy

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNULASSIFIED DATE 5/9/90 BY SP4 slufalm

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STANDÁRD FORM NO. 64	
Office Mem dum · unite	D STATES GOVERNMENT
TO : Mr. D. M. Ladd	DATE: September 29, 1952
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ACTION:	
None. This is submitted	for your information.
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October 1, 1952 CENTRAL INTELLY ENLO AGENCY MR. TOLSON: I am attaching hereto a photostatic copy of the transcript of Bedell Smith's testimony on September 29, 1952. This was made from the copy of the transcript which Don Surine brought by. He made it available on a confidential and off-the-record basis. The original has been returned.

Attachment LBN:MP

1957

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : A. H. Bellhonto

DATE: October 6:, 1952

FROM : · V. P. Keay

SUBJECT:

ANALYSIS OF THE TESTIMONY OF GENERAL WALTER BEDELLY SMITH IN THE CASE OF JOSEPH R. McCARTHY US. WILLIAM BENTON, SEPTEMBER 29, 1952 INTERNAL SECURITY - C

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

To submit an analysis of General Bedell Smith's testimony on the above-captioned matter in accordance with a request made by the Director.

BACKGROUND:

This testimony is rather long, involved and rambling. In order to condense, classify thoughts and to present a concise resume of the subject there will be first set forth a list of the main points covered, followed by pertinent-quotations taken from the testimony. This testimony was given in the United States District Court for the District of Columbia, September 29, 1952.

DETAILS: .,

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1. General Bedell Smith stated he was in effect, a one-hundred per cent supporter of General Marshall and considered the Economic Cooperation Act to be a good measure. He regards Marshall as being thoroughly loyal to the United States and asserted he is devoted to General Marshall.

General Smith first began to realize fully the international conspiratorial and hostile designs of Russia relative to this nation around 1943. He had some knowledge of it before then.

General Smith expressed himself as being opposed to employing Communists in the government service. This included his opposition to giving commissions in armed services to Communists.

in armed services to Communists.

General Smith also said General Marshall was against giving out commissions to such persons. He was then

giving out commissions to such persons. He was then asked why it was when Marshall was Commander-in-Chief commissions were given to Communists. General Smith did not know. (There was, considerable of this nature he did not know throughout the testimony.)

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testimony. 19152

- General Smith admitted that under General Marshall's administration there were Communists in the State

 Department. He went on to say: he believed there were Communists in his own organization, remarking that he wished he knew who they were but did not.

 If he knew them he would get rid of them. General Smith also stated he thought Communists have infiltrated practically every security organization of the Government.
- 6. General Smith admitted that at one time he thought it possible and desirable to form, in some foreign lands, a coalition party which included Communists. He said he knows better now; that such a view is a mistake for Communists embrace you only to destroy you.
- 7. When he went to Russia as Ambassador, General Smith still thought the differences between Russia and the United States could be settled through free agreements. He does not think so now.
- 8. The question of John Patton Davies, Jr., of the State Department and his possible Communist sympathies was raised. General Smith expressed his belief that Davies is a loyal citizen of this nation and a capable State Department of ficer of sound judgement. He denied that Central Intelligence contacts with the McCarran Committee were for the purpose of getting that Committee to drop all charges against Davies.
- 9. General Smith was asked if he did not give orders to his men to contact the Department of Justice about John Patton Davies, Jr., when Davies was up for a hearing before the McCarran Committee; the purpose of the contact being to ask the Justice Department not to prosecute Mr. Davies for perjury. General Smith declined to answer in full but did say the contact was not for that purpose.

- 10. General Smith on being questioned, declined to answer to the effect that there is a report in existence made by John Patton Davies, Jr., recommending that the Central Intelligence Agency hire persons with Communist sympathies. He said he did not know of any pro-Communist inclinations on the part of Davies.
- 11. General Smith admitted that he believed, as stated in his book, that the revolution in Soviet Russia "of 1918 and 1919" was based upon the "deepest moral motives and was impelled by strong historical and economic forces"; that different forces are now in control of Russia to which can be attributed the desire for world revolution and the overthrow of the United States, a desire not initially present.
- 12. Mr. Hoover's testimony given on March 25, 1947, before the Un-American Activities Committee was read to General Smith to the effect that the Communist movement which began in the United States in 1919, has from the beginning stood for the destruction of American democracy and world revolution. Smith said he accepted this statement as authoritative.
- 13. General Smith said that as early as 1942 he did not know much about Communism and the Communist Party, USA, and its intention to overthrow the United States Government by force and violence. He believed it then to be a nebulous movement of no great importance and he did not give it much thought. He was against it without really knowing why.
- General Smith says he now agrees with Mr. Hoover of the FBI that Communism and Communists are a grave menace to this nation and our way of life; that one effective way to oppose such is by expose. He does not now believe Communists—can be handled with kid-gloves.

- 15. General Smith denied knowing Owen Lattimore or having anything to do with him.
- General Smith was asked how well he knew Assistant Secretary of Defense Anna Rosenberg. He replied quite well, both officially and socially since 1945. He denied he had anything to do with getting her the position of Assistant Secretary of Defense.
- 17. He was asked about the case of Charles Davis who was charged with being a foreign agent by the Swiss government. He declined to discuss the matter saying it was classified; pled ignorance on other phases of it and generally declined to answer questions on Davis.
- 18. General Smith said he knew practically nothing about the charges involved in the McCarthy vs. Benton case; the one in which he was called to testify.
- 19. General Smith was read portions of a Senate.
 Appropriations Committee report directed to the Secretary of State, George C. Marshall, dated June 10, 1947, containing grave charges about Communists in the State Department and efforts made to protect them. General Smith finally admitted that had he received it he would not have ignored it.
- 20. General Smith was also asked about the testimony given in 1948 by Robert C. Alexander of the State Department to the effect that the United Nations Organization was being used for espionage purposes. Smith was asked if he thought Alexander should have been disciplined for so testifying. He hedged much and finally said he did not think so.
- 21. General Smith was asked about his connection with the group of advisors relative to the Kalta Conference, which came over from the armed services; a group that included Governor Stevenson of Illinois and his assistant David D. Lloyd. He indicated he knew very little about the matter.

- 22. A document was read to General Smith which recommended giving Russia every assistance leading to real friendship with this nation under the assumption Russia will dominate Europe after World War II. He was asked if General Marshall was the author of it. General Smith said he did not know who the author was; that it probably was a General Staff document. He was asked if General Marshall was not the head of the General Staff at that time. Smith replied that Marshall was head of it at that time. He was then read a definition of a "fellow traveler" as one who goes along in the direction of Party interests and serves its aims. General Smith said he agrees with part of it. He was read_ Mr. Hoover's definition of a Party member as related to a fellow travelerr and agreed.
- 23. General Smith was read the definition of a Communist front an organization created or captured by Communists to do its work in special fields. General Smith thought this to be a reasonable definition, and agreed that fronts constitute the Party's gréatest weapon in the United States; that they are used to subvert people and actually do.
- 24. General Smith agreed, as a general principle, that members of Communist fronts should not hold high positions in the United States Government. General Smith agreed that for practical purposes there is little difference between an open member and a concealed one unless it is that the latter is the more dangerous.

The remaining pages of this memorandum will contain pertinent excerpts or quotations taken from the testimony.

QUOTATIONS

General Smith:

"...one of my Western European Colleagues stated to me, with the greatest of feeling, on one occasion, that the Marshall Plan was, in his opinion, a stroke of genuis. Insofar as I am able to assess it, I agree."

Attorney Magee:

"Well, you are now satisfied, are you not, General, that there is an international Communist conspiracy which seeks to overthrow the United States by force and violence?"

General Smith:

"I am, indeed." ...

General Smith:

"In the days immediately following the Armistice, and since yoù have asked the question that way, I must elaborate by saying that I went through a period, as many other people did, of thinking it possible that the leopard might have changed its spots; because I think many other people thought so too, that we might, there might be a way of working out a modus vi vendi with the Communist countries."

"You see, I had not, at that time, studied Marx or Stalin."

Attorney Magee:

"Now, knowing of the existence of such a conspiracy, General, do you think it is dangerous to the interests of the United States to have in positions of importance, let us say, in the State Department of the United States, either Communists or fellow travelens?"

General Smith:

"Dange rous?"

79-

"Is it?"

General Smith:

"Decidedly."

Attorney Magee:

"And as a military man, as the present head of the Central Intelligence Agencies of the United States, you would recommend the ferreting out of these Communists and fellow travelers, and relieving them of their duties in positions of trust in the Government of the United States, would you not, sir?"

General Smith:

"I would."

Attorney Magee:

"Let me ask you this: Do you favor having Communists or fellow travelers commissioned in the Army of the United States?"

General Smith:

"I do not."

Attorney Magee:

"Why was it when he (meaning General Marshall) was Commander in Chief they were permitted to have, commissions over the recommendations of the House Committee?"

General Smith:

"I do not know."

Attorney Magee:

"Would you agree, in the period of General Marshall's administration, with the accuracy of this statement, page 55 of the deposition of Senator Benton!"?

"I know there was Communists in the State Department."

"Do you agree that that is a correct statement?"

General Smith:

"I would."

Attorney Magee:

"You would or wouldn't?"

General Smith:

"I would agree that it is a correct statement."

· Attorney Magee:

"So that you believe with the Senator that there were Communists in the State Depart-

ment of the United States?"

General Smith:

"I do. I believe there are Communists in

my own organization."

Attorney Magee:

"Do you know them?"

General Smith:

"I do not. I wish I did. I do everything I can to detect them, but I am morally certain, since you are asking the question, that there are. I believe that they are so adroit and adept that they have infiltrated practically every security organization of Government in one way or another. And it is our function to detect them where possible.

Attorney Magee:

"I read further:

"There is no doubt that Communists did infiltrate in the State Department and this was well known in 1945."

"Do you agree with that?"

General Smith:

"I would be inclined to think it is true."

Attorney Magee:

"Assuming that you knew the names of Communists in your organization, General, what would you do about it?"

General Smith:

"The law gives me specific authority and powers over the people in my own organization. I do not care to discuss it but I would act immediately to eliminate them."

Attorney Magee:

"And I ask you the further question, that if a similar situation existed in the State Department, don't you feel that the same action should be taken?"

General Smith:

"I do."

Attorney Magee:

"Then you think the statement of Senator Benton that as early as 1945 the State Department was infiltrated would be incorrect?"

General Smith:

"No. I would have no reason to think it was incorrect; On the contrary, I am inclined to think it may be correct."

Attorney Magee:

"But your position is that you didn't know of such a situation in 1947."

General Smith:~

"Not at all."

Attorney Magee:

"From your knowledge and experience, knowledge of Communists and Communist conspiracy to overthrow the Government of the United States, can you give us your opinion as to whether or not the Chinese Nationalist Government should have been required to take the Chinese Communists into their Government?"

General Smith:

"No, I can't, I am sorry to say."

Attorney Magee:

"Do you have any opinion on that?"

General Smith:

"I have a general opinion."

Attorney Magee:

"What is that?"

General Smith:

"My general opinion is that we have learned at long last that the Communists embrace you only to destroy you. Consequently, although I -- when was the mission, in 1948 -- I probably would not have subscribed to it at that time -- if you now asked me the question, I would say that any effort to bring a Communist minority into a coalition government is a mistake. I would not have so testified in 1949."

Mr. Kiendl:

"The mission was in January 1946, according to this photograph that has been marked."

General Smith:

"In 1946 I would have said, if I had been asked to testify under oath, that an effort to provide a coalition government probably was a wise thing to do. I have learned a good deal since that time."

Attorney Magee:

"And, as a matter of fact, General, haven't you made a recommendation that the Italian government should take the Italian communists into that Government?"

General Smith:

"By no means."

Attorney Magee:

"You never made such a recommendation?"

General Smith:

"No. You misread."

Attorney Magee:

"I did?"

General Smith:

"Yes. I said that we connived at bringing them; but I never made such a recommendation."

"The United States connived to bring the Italian communists into the Italian government?"

General Smith:

Togliatti, back to Italy because we were at that time laboring under the illusion, under the mistake common to all of us, and I would have subscribed to it myself, that coalition governments might be made to work. The theory that our communists are different! which was subscribed to by most of the European chancerys was a generally accepted one at that time.

But that was a political recommendation which I had no part of. I made only military recommendations."

Attorney Magee:

"Well, let's explore that just a little.

"Then as I understand it, at that time you believed in the Italian government taking Italian communists in as part of the government.?"

General Smith:

not, if it was a good move to try to create a coalition government in Italy including the communists, based on my knowledge at that time, I would have said it is."

Attorney Magee:

"As a matter of fact, didn't we go a little further, didn't you state that we were determined that these things should be?"

General Smith:

"I don't recall the exact wording but such was our intention and policy -and when I say 'our' /I mean by that, the intention and policy of the United States Government."

"Now, you have written a book, I believe, have you not, General, entitled 'My Three Years in Moscow. 12"

General Smith:

"Yes."

Attorney Magee::

"And this book is a correct statement, is it not, of what your views were and what you believed at the time?"

General Smith:

"It is."

Attorney Magee:

"I ask you if you didn't say, on pages 18 and 19:

""We of the West were determined to establish a Democratic government with as broad a base as possible, and this made it easy for us to accept Communist participation in the Italian government, and even to accept and indeed to facilitate, the return of the Italian Communist leader, Palmiro Togliatti, who had been in Moscow, ""

General Smith:

"That is correct." ...

Attorney Magee:

"You had on your staff when you were in Moscow a John Davies, did you not, General?"

General Smith:

"Yes."

Attorney Magee:

"So called Far Eastern specialist; is that correct?"

General Smith:

"That is correct." ...

Attorney Magee:

"And you found him and believed him to be a very loyal and very capable officer, of sound judgment?"

General Smith:

"I still believe so from my experience with him in Moscow, yes." ...

"And you know that the McCarran Committee -- I read from page 224 of this report, after having heard Mr. Davies testimony concluded at page 224: John Patton Davies, Jr. testified falsely before the sub-committee in denying that he recommended that a central intelligence agency employ, utilize and rely upon certain individuals having Communist associations and connections. This matter was relevant to the inquiry and substantial in import."

"Do you know that to be a fact?"

General Smith:

"I am aware that that appears in the report of the McCarran Committee."

Attorney Magee:

"Are you aware of the further fact that one of the two recommendations of the McCarran Committee, which appears on page 226 is: That the Department of Justice submit to a Grand Jury the question of whether perjury has been committed before the sub-committee by John P. Davies, Jr. !!

General Smith:

"I am. "

Attorney Magee:

"Now, General, is there a report in existence, or a recommendation in existence, from John Davies recommending that the Central Intelligence Agency employ persons of Communist sympathy?"

General Smith:

"I decline to answer. Classified." ...

Attorney Magee:

"Don't you know as a fact, General, that Mr. Davies is pro-Communist?"

General Smith:

"No, I do not."

"Don't you know that he is recommending pro-Communists for work in your agency?"

General Smith:

"I must decline to answer that." ...

Attorney Magee:

"General, during the McCarran hearings, did your department, under your instructions, contact the Department of Justice with reference to John Patton Davies, Jr.?"

General Smith:

"Sorry, can't answer that."

Attorney Magee:

"Is it a fact that your Department has requested the Department of Justice not to bring prosecution proceedings against

Mr. Davies for perjury?"

General Smith:

"Sorry, can't answer that."

OBSERVATIONS

As can be gathered from the above excerpts and quotations General Smith was not at all impressive as a witness. He reflected (1) ignorance of important subjects; (2) lack of clear thought; (3) manifest contradictions; and 4) a general ineptness in handling questions.

ACTION:

This memorandum is for your information.

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STANDARD FORM NO. 64 Office Men aum UNIT GOVERNMENT MR. A. H. BELMONT September 22, 1952 TO DATE: **FROM** b3 SUBJECT: INFORMATION CONCERNING ou will recall that information had been developed for indicating the bf the CIA has advised Liaison Agent Papich that 13ma advised that b3 ACTION: This matter will be followed through liaison channels for the purpose of obtaining any additional information which might be of interest to the Bureau regarding 62 - 20750 - 1955 SJP:lw RECORDED - 108 - Mr. Clegg INDEXED - 108 26 OCT : 9 1952 6 **71** OCT 22 1952 @

STANDARD FORM NO. 64 Office Memorandum UNITED STATES GOVER Director, FBI DATE: September TO Havana, C Iegal Attache, Havana, Cuba Ocèntral intelligence agency SUBJECT: RESEARCH MATTER Tele. Room. Mr. H L'man Miss Gandy As of possible interest to the Bureau, there is attached a clipping of an editorial which appeared in the October 1, 1952 issue of the Hayana Herald and which comments on the statement of General WALTER BEDELT/SMITH, Director of the CIA, to the effect that there may be Communists in the CIA. Attachment CDA: JES ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED RECORDED - 120 _ (-129 06. 43 1952



HOW NAIVE CAN YOU GET?

For the week's dunce cap we nominate Gen. Walter Bedell Smith, the director of the Central Intelligence Agency, who seems astounded that his admission there are Communists within his own, super-secret group should have shocked the country.

As a matter of fact, Mr. Smith now does not seem to know just exactly what he did say. His best explanation to date of his original blooper is that he meant that Communists are so smart, it would be surprising if they were not operating in the CIA.

We have news for Mr. Smith, who is an ex-ambassador to Russia. This little bundle of information might be translated into the pronouncement that if Mr. Smith doesn't know whether or not he has Communists in his CIA, or if Mr. Smith does have Communists in his CIA, perhaps now is the time to affix an "ex" before his present title of director of the CIA.

Or, perhaps Mr. Smith ins't as naive as he makes out to be. The Republican's main Issue in the current campaign seems to be one of "Communists and rascals" in the government, and, perhaps, Mr. Smith thought he would furnish them a bit more fodder as ammunition.

Whatever the reason for Mr. Smith's outburst it makes so little sense that we will be surprised if it is permitted to pass unchallenged by the theoretically intelligent pople who put Mr. Smith where he is today—and out of which he sould be put tomorrow.

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"Havana Herald" 10-1-52 Havana, Cuba

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Office Memorandum UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

FROM

MR. NICHOLS ZDMg

DATE: 11/9/55

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GENERAL WALTER BEDELL SMITH, Testimony of, HOUSE COMMITTEE ON UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES (H.C.U.A.), October 13, 1952

Bufile 62-80750

Per your instructions, SA J. A. Connors has obtained for us the above testimony of General Smith who was then Director of the Central Intelligence Agency. You will recall that considerable excitement resulted from Smith having made a statement that he believed that there were Communists in his own organization (CIA).

RECOMMENDATIONS:

That the attached testimony of General Smith be indexed into the CIA file and that the original of this memorandum be serialized as serial 1959x of the main file of the CIA and Smith's testimony placed in date order with other correspondence concerning him at the time.

> ATTICLE CONTAINED limited by allymoustrich comp. # 293983

(2) That a copy of this memorandum and a copy of the testimony be placed in the main applicant file on General Smith

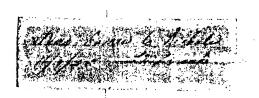
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RE: GENERAL WALTER BELELL SWITH, Testimony of, HOUSE COMMITTEE OF UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES (F.C.W.A.), October 13, 1952

Testimony of Gen. Walter Bedell Smith

HEARING

REPORE THE

COMMITTEE ON UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

EIGHTY-SECOND CONGRESS

SECOND SESSION

OCTOBER 13, 1952

Printed for the use of the Committee on Un-American Activities



UNITED STATES
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
WASHINGTON: 1952

26448

62-8-0250-19598

TESTIMONY OF GEN. WALTER BYSMITH, DIRECTOR OF CENTRAL

INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

Bhiladelphiz Mr. TAVENNER. Mr. Chairman, I think that I should make it clear

that General Smith is being called not because of any connection that that General Sinton is boung data that he may have of conditions in Philadelphia. He is being called here at this time merely as a matter of convenience to the committee and as a result of action previously taken by the committee regarding an entirely different matter from that which is under inquiry here. 211 F

Will you state your full name, please sir? General Smith. Walter B. Smith, general, United States Army. Mr. TAVENNER. When and where were you born, General Smith? General Sмітн. Indianapolis, Ind., October 5, 1895.

Mr. TAVENNER. Will you state to the committee, please, in a general

way, what your scholastic training has been?

General Smith. I am a graduate of the parochial schools of Indianapolis, manual training high school, and I have had a year of college, graduate of the Infantry School, Command and General Staff School, the Army War College.

Mr. TAVENNER. What is your Army rank?

General Smith. General.

Mr. TAVENNER: I do not think it necessary, Mr. Chairman, to go through all of the various important positions that General Smith has occupied in the United States Army. That is well known and his distinguished career need not, I think, be attempted to be narrated here. I would like to ask you, however, what positions of a civil nature you have held since 1945.

General Smith. Assistant Chief—since 1945—Ambassador to the

Soviet Union, and Director of Central Intelligence.

Mr. TAVENNER. When did you become Ambassador?

General Smith. Early in 1946, and I remained so until 1949, 3

Mr. TAVENNER. When were you appointed Director of the Central

Intelligence Agency?

General Smith. Two years ago.

Mr. TAVENNER. That would be from approximately October of 1950?

General Smith. October 7, 1950.

Mr. TAVENNER. General Smith, during the course of hearings being conducted by the Committee on Un-American Activities in Los Angeles, the latter part of September, a notice appeared in the newspapers relating to testimony alleged to have been given by you in the course of a hearing in a civil case. The effect of this statement which appeared in the press in Los Angeles was that practically every security organization of the Government had been infiltrated by Communists, according to your alleged testimony.

The committee immediately caused a subpena to be issued requesting your appearance here today because this is the first opportunity that it has had to meet since completing the hearings in California, for the purpose of inquiring of you what the basis was for your testi-

mony.

Now, after returning to Washington from California, we have secured by subpenata copy of the transcript of the testimony which was the subject of this matter, and I think that I should read the pertinent part of that testimony before asking any further questions.

You were asked this question [reading]:

You worked, did you not, during the time you were Ambassador to Moscow as an officer of our State Department?

Answer. I did. Question. Don't you know as a fact that in 1947 the State Department was

infiltrated with Communists?

Answer. I do not.

Question. Would you agree in the period of General Marshall's administration with the accuracy of this statement?

Page 55 of the deposition of Senator Benton, and his testimony is quoted as follows [reading]:

. I know there were Communists in the State Departmentand then the question:

Do you agree that that is a correct statement?

Answer. I would.

, Question. You would or wouldn't?

Answer. I would agree that it is a correct statement.

Question. So that you believe with the Senator that there were Communists in the State Department of the United States?

Answer. I do. I do. I believe there are Communists in my own organization.

Mr. WALTER. I think right there, Mr. Tavenner, it might be pertinent to ascertain why the general volunteered this after answering the question:

I believe there are Communists in my own organization.

What is the basis of that conclusion, General?

General Swith. In the first place, had I left the answer stand as it was, I remember this was testimony given under oath in reply to crossexamination; and the implication would have been that I believed that there were Communists in the State Department; that it had been riddled with Communists. I don't so believe. There have been two to my knowledge. I don't need to elaborate on the case of Mr. Alger Hiss, as being well-known to all of you. I also am aware or have been informed that about 5 years ago an individual in a very minor position in the State Department was identified as a Communist, and was quietly disposed of, and his case is still under investigation.

That is two. That is the score as far as I know of it. It is plural,

Communists.

Mr. WALTER. I am not talking about that: I am talking about the further answer: "I do." And then you went on and volunteered:

I believe there are Communists in my own organization.

General Smith. I do, but I cannot elaborate on those reasons in open session.

Mr. Walter. You have screened everybody in your organization;

have you not?

General Smith. We have, indeed; as I did elaborate further to the press, I have found nobody, no Communists or no penetrations in my

^{.2} Deposition in Civil Action 1335—52; Senator Joseph R. McCarthy v. Senator William Benton, taken September 29, 1952; Washington, D. C.

own organization in the United States; no Americans, and none within the authority or scope of responsibility of this committee.

Mr. Warren. Well, now, General, in that regard I would like to call your attention to the fact that we have given to your organization free access to the files of our committee.

General SMITH. Indeed you have.

Mr. Walten. And when you made this statement, it disturbed all of us, because we don't let just anybody look at our files, and more than that, I was disturbed because I happen to be chairman of the Immigration Committee, and in that position I have cooperated with your organization on many occasions, and you know what I am talking about.

. So I think that we are entitled to know why you stated under oath:

I believe there are Communists in my own organization.

General SMITH. Certainly, Congressman, I will reply in this way: I believe so because in the past we have from time to time discovered one or two, and I believe that in the future we will from time to time discover them, but as I said, none in the United States, no Americans, and none within the scope of interest or responsibility of this committee.

You will remember, please, that I have no responsibility inside the United States, and no internal security responsibility in the United States, and am prohibited by law from exercising any of those functions. I trust that you will not ask me to elaborate further in open hearing about it, and I would be extremely happy to elaborate at considerable extent if you will go into executive accion leter.

siderable extent if you will go into executive session later.

Mr. WALTER. So that, as far as you know, there are no Communists

in your organization in the United States?

General Smith. Indeed, yes, Congressman; and I believe, since this thing has been exaggerated, it might be profitable to the committee, with which as you know we have worked closely in the past, to tell you how we screen our own personnel. It is rather interesting.

Mr. Woop. I believe the committee would be interested to know that at this point, General, it you don't mind pursuing the subject to de-

veloping it a little further for us. General Smith. Yes, indeed.

Mr. Wood. Proceed.

General Smith. I went over it very carefully, myself. The figures

are rather illuminating.

Of the applications which we receive, and I will have to talk to you on the basis of percentages; 80 percent are screened out by our personnel people. Let us take the arbitrary figure of 1,000. Of every 1,000 applications, 80 percent or a little more are eliminated by our personnel people. The remaining 20 percent are turned over to our security agencies for investigation, my own, and the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

Of the remaining 20 percent, 11 percent are eliminated as a result of security investigations. That does not mean that the individuals themselves are suspects. It does mean that security considerations of one kind or another are considered and they include a very wide spectrum, from those individuals who may have relatives behind the iron curtain and who are thus susceptible to pressure, to those individuals who may drink a little bit, or talk a little bit. Eleven percent

are screened out, and of that 11 percent 4 percent are screened out for really genuine security reasons, that is, people who have contacts which we consider render them undesirable for a sensitive service.

You can see what the residue is. Those are the people that we em-I should like to emphasize; however, that one of the penalties of serving with an agency of this kind is that you are never cleared. You recognize when you join us that you are constantly going to be under investigation, and that you are never relieved of suspicion, even though it be only suspicion of possible indiscretion.

With that very careful screening; we feel that we are relatively pretty thoroughly secure in the United States: Since our responsibilities are outside of the United States; we do not there enjoy that security. There is only one organization or two among the security agencies of Government which is happily in that position. I should say the FBI is almost entirely penetration proof. They employ only

Americans and they operate only in the United States.

Mr. Velde. General, let me say that I do appreciate that last statement you made. I am a former FBI agent myself. I appreciate very much the sensitive position that you are in at the present time; and I do believe that you are doing a remarkable job in screening the Communists and other subversives from your own organization as well as the work you do in combating world-wide espionage. I would like to ask you relative to the Presidential edict which prevents you from giving any of your files or information to any Member of Congress or any congressional committee without the President's approval-how do you construe that?

General Smith. That applies only to direct loyalty investigations. The Presidential edict is that if in a direct loyalty investigation of an individual or in connection therewith, subpens should be issued for records or files; it would be referred to the President who; presumably if it were justified; would authorize the proper authorities to be shown the files. A case has recently arisen of suspicion of an individual in my own agency; Senator McCarran's committee was inter-

ested in.

Mr. Veide. Would you tell us the name of that individual at the

present time?

General Sairth. The officer or the gentleman's name was Dr. Oda-He has been investigated and reinvestigated so many times that I think he is black and blue. I was called on by a Member of Congress for the records in the case of Dr. Todos MyOdarenko; not formally, but simply by letter.

Mr. Velde. What type of position does he hold in your office? General Smith. He does some scientific work in connection with electronics. I did not release the files. I offered to make them available within the agency to the Member of Congress who wrote for them, 291/ since they are part of our security files, and when that was not satisfactory I personally carried the files down and showed them to Senator McCarran. That was done informally, Congressman, and I thought we have an obligation to that committee as well as your committee.

Mr. Velde. I certainly appreciate your cooperation in that regard, General. I would like to ask you whether you are acquainted with

Colonel Allen of the Signal Corps Intelligence.

General Smith. Not personally.

Dutt

Mr. VELDE. You do know that he has made some complaints concerning communism and Communist infiltration into the Signal Corps Intelligence?

General SMITH. Yes; I do.

O Mr. Verpe. Do you happen to have a file in which Colonel Allen and James Webb, who I believe is a civilian employee attached to the Signal Corps Intelligence, with you at the present time?

General Smith. No, Congressman; I do not have that file with me.

I have seen that file.

Mr. Velde. Does our staff have that file?

Mr. Nixon. We have the file concerning complaints.

General Smith. I have some notes in connection with the case. I have seen the file but, since it related to a problem of internal security, I took no action on it except to invite the attention of those authorities, who are responsible for internal security to the situation which appeared to exist, and then proceeded again to investigate Dr. Odarenko and have FBI reinvestigate him.

Mr. Velde. As I understand it, General, this complaint by Colonel

Allen concerned Dr. Odarenko.

General Smith. Among a good many others.

Mr. Velde: And Dr. Odarenko was previously attached to the Signal Corps Intelligence?

General Smith. Yes, Congressman.

Mr. VELDE. When did Dr. Odarenko become attached to your branch of the Intelligence?

General Smith. May I consult some notes?

. Mr. VELDE. Yes.

General SMITH. May I read from my notes, Mr. Chairman?

Mr. Wood. Yes.

General Smith. Dr. Odarenko is a 25-year-old Russian-born naturalized citizen who applied for Government employment in 1949 and was employed by the Army. The Federal Bureau of Investigation was requested to conduct an investigation of Dr. Odarenko and

completed it in August of 1949.

In October of 1949 his employment was approved and he entered on duty as an electronics engineer. He came to us shortly thereafter. On the 31st of July 1950, following our policy, he voluntarily submitted to a polograph interview, that is, a lie-detector test, in which special attention was given to questions concerning any of his extracurricular or Communist affiliations and similar support of or sympathies with a foreign power. The interview was favorable to the subject.

About this time we received information of certain anonymous charges which appeared to emanate from a clique of former coemployees in the Signal Corps. I may say, parenthetically, that those charges emanated from one faction of a group which has been under surveillance for a considerable period of time. It is not that there was any suspicion of Communist affiliations, but because there was grave concern about the general stability of some of the individuals.

These charges have continued sporadically from this same group from 1950 through January of 1952. They have been based on allegations that Dr. Odarenko might be subversive or might have subversive associates. He was reinvestigated twice by our own security

agencies and no corroborative evidence has ever been provided. However, incident to these charges, the Federal Bureau of Investigation made a second and very complete investigation from October 1950 to February of 1951, and again furnished a further supplemental report in March of 1951.

In October of 1951 the Central Intelligence Agency security staff made further investigations and the Army supplemented this by de-

tailed inquiry into their own personnel.

In January 1952, and as a result of the four complete investigations and careful analysis of all information obtained, both the Central Intelligence Agency and the Army came to the conclusion that the allegations were unfounded and were based on personal friction and ill-feeling developed in an interoffice feud.

Dr. Odarenko is still in our employ, and we have seen no reason for

terminating his employment.

Mr. Velde. Do you feel that Dr. Odarenko is perfectly loyal as far as his work is concerned?

General Smith. I do, Congressman.

Mr. Velde. And that there is nothing in his affiliations with any of the Communist-front groups or anything of that sort that would make him at this time disloyal?

General Smith. I do.

Mr. Velde. I believe, of course, and I trust your opinion a great deal, but I do believe, Mr. Chairman, that Colonel Allen should have an opportunity to appear before this committee, and I don't think at this time that I would be willing to hear him due to the fact that I am in a campaign, and I think a couple of others on this committee are in campaigns, but I do ask that before the year is over that Colonel Allen may have an opportunity to appear before this committee and tell what he knows about communism and subversives in the Signal Corps Intelligence, as well as the CIA.

Mr. Wood. The committee members interrupted counsel awhile ago and have taken some time, and will counsel proceed now with further

investigation of the witness?

Mr. TAVENNER. Possibly the record should be corrected to show that the name of the Allen to whom you refer was Col. Ollie JAllen.
Mr. Velde. How do you spell the first name?

Mr. TAVENNER. O-l-l-i-e. Is that correct?

General SMITH. I don't know; as I said before, I glanced only at the copy of the report which came to my attention, and noted that one individual in my agency was included in a long list of allegations, and turned the information that I had over to those authorities who are responsible for internal security and then proceeded to reinvestigate the devoted Dr. Odarenko.

Mr. TAVENNER. General Smith, at the time the complaint was made against Dr. Odarenko were other persons included in the complaint

and then later became employed in your agency?

General Smith. Not to my knowledge.

Mr. TAVENNER. Now, Mr. Chairman, I will continue with the reading of the testimony. The last answer given by you, or the last question and answer, I think I should reread:

Question. So that you believe with the Senator that there were Communists in the State Department of the United States?

Answer. I do. I believe there are Communists in my own organization.

Question. Do you know them?

Answer. I do not. I wish I did. I do everything I can to detect them, but I am morally certain, since you are asking the question, that there are: I believe that they are so adroit and adept that they have infiltrated practically every security organization of Government in one way or another. And it is our function'to detect them where possible.

I read further from the testimony of Senator Benton:

There is no doubt that Communists did infiltrate in the State Department and this was well known in 1945?

Question. Do you agree with that?

Answer. I would be inclined to think it is true.

General Smith, you were partially asked one question that I wanted to ask you. What is the responsibility of your agency in ascertaining whether or not there has been Communist infiltration in other security organizations of the Government, besides your own?

General Smith. Within the United States, none.

Mr. TAVENNER. What organizations of the Government in the United States did you have reference to when you said:

I believe that they are so adroit and adept that they have infiltrated practically every security organization of Government.

General Smith. In a general way, and I do not wish to be specific in open hearing, those organizations of Government which have functions similar to my own, that is, the collection of information, the intelligence agencies of Government, with the one exception, as I previously stated, of the FBI. That does not have to employ foreigners, and it can exclusively operate within the United States.

Mr. Velde. General, may I interrupt you, I am not quite clear, Are there any other organizations besides your own attached to the United States Government which investigate or collect information outside

of the United States?

General Smith. Yes, sir; the Army, the Navy, the Air Force, and various others. They are vitally concerned with information of certain kinds outside the United States.

Mr. Velde. They are not in your jurisdiction?

General Smith. They are subject to my general coordination, and they are responsible, as I am, however, for their own internal security and are as vulnerable as I am outside the United States to certain types of penetration, and please remember that when I refer to penetration I am referring to espionage, that is to a spy or an agent of the Soviet Government or of one of the governments associated therewith, who in one way or the other, and it does not have to be on a high level, worms his way into an organization for the purpose of collecting information.

Mr. Wood. Proceed with your answer.

General SMITH. That concludes it, I think, sir. Mr. Wood. I thought you were interrupted.

General SMITH. Does that answer your question, sir?
Mr. TAVENNER. Not entirely, sir. You have talked about Government security agencies abroad, but your statement as recorded in the transcript of the testimony did not limit it, limit your answer to security agencies abroad. Your testimony was [reading]:

I believe they are so adroit and adept that they have infiltrated practically every security organization of Government.

Now, I would like to know what security organizations of Government within the United States you had reference to, specifically:

General Smith. None. My responsibilities are all abroad, and my

knowledge is restricted to what goes on abroad.

Mr. TAVENNER. But that is not what you said in your testimony, and you did not limit it to activities abroad, and so as the testimony stands on the record it is an indictment of every security Government agency in the land, or every Government security organization in the land.

General SMITH. I did not delimit it, Mr. Counsel, and I don't think that it should be taken as an indictment by anybody who is familiar with the law and with the limitations of my own responsibility.

Those are very clear.

Mr. WALTER. We are familiar with the law, but what we want to know is what you meant when you made this very plain statement.

General SMITH. Exactly that.

Mr. WALTER. And more than that, I would like to know whether or not you felt that there had been a penetration into this committee. General Saith. I meant exactly what I said, Congressman.

Mr. WALTER. You said that they have infiltrated practically every security organization of the Government in one way or another.

General Smith. That is exactly what I meant. I have made certain exceptions, but remember, please, that when I talk, I talk about the operations with which I am familiar.

Mr. WALTER. Well, one day, but then on another day you talk about

something else.

General Sauti. I answered a question, Mr. Chairman, and Mr. Congressman, and I answered it to the best of my ability and elabo-

rated as rapidly as I could.

Mr. Walter. Well, on the 29th of September, you said one thing, and on the 30th you said something else. What you said on the 29th stirred this committee, for the reasons I have already given you. Now, as I understand your testimony, you base this statement [reading]:

I believe there are Communists in my own organization; there are Communists in the State Department—

on the fact that you know of two Communists in the State Department, and you don't know of one in your organization in the United States, and that is the basis for this statement?

General SMITH. Have I allayed your disturbance?

Mr. WALTER: You haven't allayed my disturbance. I am disturbed because you happen to be occupying the position you are occupying, General, to be brutally and perfectly frank.

Mr. Wood. Any further questions?

Mr. TAVENNER. May I put the question this way: What basis did you have for stating that the Communists had infiltrated every security organization of Government in one way or another?

General Saith. I think that it is inevitable that in one way or another at some time or another there must be a penetration within practically all of our security agencies who are obliged to deal with people

of a certain type.

You are asking me to go into methods which I would be happy to do in a closed session, but aside from that all I can say is that I have observed what they have been able to do elsewhere, and I am conscious

and I know what they have been able to do in the past, let us say, in Canada, in the United States itself, as you will note from the records of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, in Japan, and in Germany.

Those two latter countries were once where the security police did not operate under the limitations of law and decency and regard for human rights that we do in this country, and yet they were phenomenally successful, and so it would be very foolish and very fatuous of us to assume that somewhere we do not have a penetration. I believe that all of my colleagues in the intelligence community so assume and so act.

Mr. WALTER. That is exactly what you meant on the 29th of September, and you assumed and presumed that there had been an infiltration and that was merely an assumption based on nothing more than

the history of the past.

General Smith. A little more than that.

Mr., WALTER. Plus the two cases that you know of in the State

Department.

General SMTH. A little more than that. As I have told you, Congressman, we have turned up abroad people within our own organization, and there are other organizations like my own which operate abroad and which operate under the same difficulties, and the same limitations, and which are obliged to employ the same type of personnel.

Mr. Velde. As far as I am concerned, I am going to assume just like you do, because I know that from the past there have been infiltrations into the various security services. You take the OSS, for instance, I don't know whether you heard of Sterling Hayden or not.

General SMITH. Indeed I have.

Mr. Velde. Sterling Hayden came before this committee, and he testified that he was a member of the Communist Party, at the time he was in the OSS, and certainly we can assume that if a gentleman of that standing would come in and say that he was a member of the Communist Party, that there are others, too, who have been in the services, and who will attempt to get into the services in the future, and I thoroughly agree with General Smith in his statement.

General SMITH. May I make a perfectly gratuitous statement at this

point?

Mr. Wood. Yes, sir; we would be delighted to have it.

General SMITH. I am not political, and I have no political affiliations, and I have no political leanings. I am conscious of the fact that this, perfectly honest, to my mind, statement made under oath, and under very limited conditions, has been at certain levels used politically. Now, I would like to say this: Any future President, Democratic or Republican, is going to have to work with the same agencies that are now engaged in the problem of eliminating the Communist menace. Any future administration, Democratic or Republican, is going to encounter the same difficulties.

I know both the Presidential candidates and I have the most profound respect for the integrity and character and ability of both of them. If either one of them does as well as President Truman has done in supporting and encouraging the activities of the security agencies of this Government, then the American people will be able to congratulate themselves and will have nothing to worry about.

Mr. Woop. I appreciate that statement, and the sentiment behind it. I hope, also, that you may be cognizant of the very deep concern the members of this committee felt when they read in the press the statement attributed to you to the effect that to your knowledge, practically every agency of this Government had been infiltrated by Communists and their agents. I understand now, from what you say here, that when you made those statements that, for instance:

I would agree that there are Communists in the State Department you predicate that on the two instances that you detailed to this committee

General SMITH. I certainly know of two, Mr. Chairman, and it will be inevitable that in the years to come from time to time at some levels they will be picked up, one or another, because we have a long pull ahead of us.

Mr. Woop. I don't think that that statement was so disturbing as

the further statement that—

I believe there are Communists in my own organization.

and that is a direct quote from your testimony. That statement did not seek to limit what it embraced to the United States alone, and it just said:

I believe there are Communists in my own organization.

That was a most disturbing statement to me. I understand now that you say, and it is your contention, that that is what you intended to convey then, that you knew of none in the United States but that you believed there were some at other places; is that correct?

General Smith. Well, you know what my organization is, Mr. Chairman, and you and the members of your committee are experienced and knowledgeable in this matter, and you have dealt with us for a long time, and you know what our purpose is, and you know how we operate, and you know what our objectives are.

Mr. Wood. I understand, sir, but you did not undertake to limit it, notwithstanding the fact that your organization operates only in for-

eign fields, many of your personnel are in the United States, and are United States citizens.

General Smith. Yes.

Mr. Wood. And don't you agree now that it would be a disturbing thing if the American people were to become convinced of the fact that you yourself believed that right here in our midst that your organization is infiltrated with Communists, and wouldn't it be a disturbing

sort of situation?

General SMITH. Yes, indeed it would; and that is one of the reasons why I was glad to come here today. In justice to myself, now, you must recall that immediately after this hearing, to those members of the press who wished to remain; this was pretty thoroughly explained. One or two did not wish to remain and left. Immediately afterward, the following day, as a matter of fact, I got a group of editors, owners, and so forth, and amplified it pretty thoroughly. Regrettably, not all of that amplification was published, because, as the President wrote me, this is a political year and he understood that it is inevitable that any statement by a member of the administration is going to be taken out of context and exploited for political purposes. Many of the things that I have told you today have been given

publicly but have not been printed. That is why I would like to get this record straight.

Mr. VELDE. General

Mr. Woop: I would like to ask you one further question: Categorically, General Smith, now in clarification of that portion of your answer as to whether or not you know of any Communists in your own organization, in which you state that they are so adroit and adept that they have infiltrated practically every security agency of the Government in one way or another—categorically, do you now say that you don't know of any security organization in America that has a Communist in it today, or that you do?

munist in it today, or that you do? General Swith. That has one today?

Mr. Wood. Yes.

General Sairth. Categorically, no; because if I did, I would put my finger on him instantly, and he would be eliminated. But I would certainly, Mr. Chairman, be foolishly complacent if I acted on any

other assumption than that some were there.

Mr. Wood. I understand; vigilance, eternal vigilance is the only hope we have of security anyway in a democracy, but by stating that, that you believe they are so adroit and adept that they have infiltrated practically every security agency of the Government, do you now say that you had no basis for that belief or that you believe it because of the fact that you think they are as smart as we are and can get into the organizations without being known? Now, which do you base it on?

General Smith. You know, sir, that we have from time to time

discovered them. Mr. Wood. Yes.

Géneral Sariff. And I from time to time discover them in my own activities in various places, which I would prefer not to discuss in open hearing. While we constantly work to perfect our defensive mechanism, it is inevitable that we will continue from time to time to discover them, and I cannot categorically say that there are none. My assumption would be that somewhere in some level there probably is an agent.

Mr. Wood. That is the basis for your statement then that you believe that they are so adroit that they have infiltrated every security

agency?

General Smith. That is one.

Mr. Wood. Is that all?

General Sairth. The other is observation of what they have done and what they are doing elsewhere. That is with friendly governements and abroad. What they can do for instance in Japan and under the Japanese thought control and secret police system, and what they could do in Germany under the Nazi system of police control, they undoubtedly will be able to do elsewhere.

Mr. Wood. All right; sir; then do'I understand that your statement:

I believe that they are so adroit they have been able to inflittate-

is predicated on pure theory?

General Smith. No; it is predicated upon pure theory and past performance.

Mr. Wood. Take them both, does that cover it?

General Sauri: That covers it, yes; because certainly as I have said, if I knew where there was one specifically today, I would certainly produce him.

tainly produce him.

Mr. Velde: Mr. Chairman, if we today here have taken just one term out of context, that is one answer that General Smith made in

his deposition; that is, when he was asked:

So, you believe, with the Senator that there were Communists in the State Department of the United States?

I do. I believe there are Communists in my own organization.

And now we have just questioned the general on that one statement. But right in the deposition he goes on to say, after a question was asked:

Do you know them? I do not. I wish I did. I do everything I can to detect them. But I am morally certain that there are.

Certainly that should explain the statement that he believes that there are Communists in his own organization. I just wanted to add that to make the record clear.

General Smith. Thank you very much, Congressman. That is a correct statement, and I said that I was morally certain that there were:

Mr. Wood. Do you have any reasons on which you base that statement other than those you have given?

General Smith. I do not.

Mr. Wood. Proceed.

Mr. Tavenner. General Smith, you mentioned the fact that there were two members of the Communist Party within the State Department and one of them was Hiss, who was the other?

General Saith. As I told you, I was informed by an officer of the State Department that there was one in a minor position, and I know nothing of the name, and if I did I couldn't tell you because as I told you the case is still under investigation.

Mr. Tavenner. In the course of your statement of September 30, you show that the functioning of your agency is made as secure as possible by compartmentalization of the work. To quote you:

So that no single individual below the very top level is able to gain the whole picture, even though he may obtain part of it.

Do you have a section of your agency known as the Evaluation Section which evaluates the information received, and if so; do you consider it to be the top-level group that you referred to here in this statement?

General Smith. No; I have no such section:

Mr. Tavenner. Do you consider those who perform that type of work to be the top-level persons referred to in your statement?

General Smith. Please tell me what you mean by "evaluation."

Mr. Tavenner. Persons who would evaluate information which you received. Under the provisions of the act creating the Central Intelligence Agency it is provided that it shall be the duty of the Agency, under the direction of the National Security Council, to correlate and evaluate intelligence relating to national security. Now, I am speaking of the function of evaluating that information.

General Saurh. I will have to go into a little detail and then ask the chairman to tell me just which of the phases of evaluation you

are interested in.

There are, as some of you may know, two sorts of evaluation: First is the evaluation of the source and authenticity of information. That is done by people who secure it, and I don't know myself what the sources of information are, and it is done on a code basis. But let us take, for example, what I am now saying to you, if I am speaking about the Central Intelligence Agency, and using a hypothetical code, it would be evaluated let us say as X-100. That means that it was said by a responsible official who was in charge that it was not a document but that it was a statement which had the authenticity of a document. Beyond that, only the source and the person who receives it and who deals with the source knows who the individual is and what type it is.

There is another form of evaluation which means in fact the assessment of all of the information which flows into Government and the boiling of it down into estimates of what may be the most probable intensions or the capabilities of our enemies. That is done by a committee which consists of the heads of all of the intelligence services

of the Government acting under my chairmanship.

That, I believe, is the evaluation function, the way we carry out the evaluation function which you read there. Yes; that is on the top level.

Mr. TAVENNER. I have no further questions, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Wood. Mr. Doyle, do you have any questions?

Mr. Doyle. General, in your statement of September 30.I think that you said that this is not to reflect on the loyalty of our employees or to suggest that any of our security agencies are riddled with Communists, as has been alleged from time to time. In using that term "riddled," as you did in your statement of September 30, are we to understand that even in your own organization, to which you referred, which is the only organization, as I understand it now, that you referred to in the deposition when you said that no doubt there were Communists in your own organization. Do you mean that your own organization is now or ever was riddled in, your judgment, with Communists?

General SMITH. No, Congressman. I thought that I had made that

very clear.

Mr. Doyle. Do you now know of any Government organization of the United States Government which is riddled with Communists?

General SMITH. I thought that that statement stood pretty well

by itself.

Mr. Doyle. Well, I thought it did, too, but you would be surprised out in California where I live, certain newspapers capitalized upon your statement here in the deposition hearing, and they didn't hesitate to, some of them incorrectly, quote you as saying that Government agencies were riddled with Communists.

General SMITH. I don't suppose there is a gentleman on this platform who hasn't been pretty incorrectly quoted at some time or other.

Mr. Doyle. That is correct. We are used to it.

General SMITH. But since you want—and I appreciate it very much—since you want to set such a record straight, as I indeed do, too, of course not. It would be ridiculous to assume that they are. I have

told you what I know about the State Department. I have known of two there, one directly and one indirectly, and I think that that is a pretty good score.

pretty good score.
Mr. Doyle. Now, let me pinpoint this question, General: Do Lunder-

stand then that when you stated in your deposition hearing—

There is no doubt that Communists did infiltrate in the State Department and this was well known in 1945—

do I understand that the number of Communists you knew of in the State Department when you gave this testimony was the Hiss case and one other, and that is all?

'General Smith. I think that you have read Mr. Benton's statement

as my own, have you not? Would you mind clearing that up?

Mr. Doyle. I see. That is Mr. Benton's statement, but in answer to a question—

General Smith. I said I would be inclined to believe it. Mr. Benton said it, and he was Assistant Secretary of State, and I would not be inclined to disbelieve him. I was testifying in the interest of Senator Benton.

Mr. Doyle. May I say, preliminary to this one further question, out in California your statement was publicly seized. There were big head lines in certain newspapers, and some of them 3 or 4 inches in height, the print.

General Smith. They always do things well in California.

Mr. Doxle. Manifestly for political purposes but nevertheless after that occurred, I, as a member of this committee, the Un-American Activities Committee, was asked very frankly whether or not you referred to the Un-American Activities Committee staff of investigators as possibly an area of Government organization in which there had been infiltration.

General Smith. I hope you repudiated the allegation.

Mr. Doyle. Well, of course I did not know what you referred to, very frankly, because I read your statement and it said that practically every security organization in Government was involved.

Mr. Velde. Are we a security organization?

Mr. Doyle. While I recognize this committee is not a security organization, I will say to you that generally speaking I think that the American people don't differentiate very much between a security organization of Government and the functioning of this committee. That is my experience. They don't differentiate between the staff of this committee and the staff of the CIA, your organization, or Hoover's organization, or any of them. They figure them all as responsible for this load of investigating.

Now, merely that the record will be straight, and so that the people out West will understand that you did not refer to or have in mind any connection with the Un-American Activities Committee, directly

or indirectly, may I ask you if you did?

General Smith. No, Congressman. I was referring to what within the limit of my own definition means security agency, that is, those which are directly concerned with gathering information and preventing counterespionage. So I did not directly refer to you. I won't give you absolution; you are responsible for your own internal security.

Mr. Doyle. That is correct, and, of course, when you gave that testimony, according to your answers to our distinguished chairman and our counsel, you only referred to areas outside the United States, of which you have knowledge.

General Smith. In general, yes.

Mr. Doyle. I think that is all, Mr. Chairman. Mr. Wood. Are there any further questions? Mr. Velde. I just wanted to make one point clear.

General, you previously referred to the President's Executive order and also stated that you would be willing to testify before this committee in closed session. I hope that that will be a continuing overture, but I doubt very much whether the committee can handle it in the near future in view of the fact that there are a number of other witnesses called, but could you tell us generally to what you were referring, that couldn't be testified to in open session, but could be testified

to in closed session, without mentioning any names?

General Sairri. Yes. I am very glad to do so. As you are aware, the National Security Act of 1947 prohibits me from disclosing the methods of my agency or its sources to any unauthorized persons. This committee is not an unauthorized group, in my own estimate, and the McCarran committee, and as long as I remain in office I will continue to do that. If I were testifying in executive session, I would give you specific reasons why I believe some of the things I believe, and possibly convince Representative Walter that they are not too far-fetched, but I cannot do that in open session. If the committee really wants information which will bear out my beliefs, then I shall

be happy to give it, but only in executive session.
Mr. Velde. Thank you. That is all I have.
Mr. Wood. Are there any further questions?
Mr. TAVENNER. I have no further questions.

Mr. Wood. Is there any reason why the witness should not be excused in attendance on this committee unless later called, in executive session?

Mr. TAVENNER. No, sir.

Mr. Wood. Thank you very much, General. If the committee should meet at some later date, which it probably will, to hear you in executive session, we will arrange to do that in the city of Washington.

General Smith. Yes. I would be very glad to do that.

Mr. Woop. You are excused.

The committee will stand in recess for 10 minutes.

(Whereupon a recess was taken, following which the committee continued the hearing on another phase of its investigation—Communist activities in the Philadelphia area.)

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October 14, 195 MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TOLSON You inquired about our information reflecting Senator Saltonstall's interest in C.T.A., The Boston Office, under date of June 19, 1950. in a letter to the Bureau pointed out that b7C (62-80750-1247) b3 (118-2190) G(*62-80750-571)* b3 *(62-80750-632)* RECORDED - 68 162-80750 - 11964 LBN: FEC: ptm 62 NOV 17 1952

Memorandum for Mr. Tolson

October 14, 1952

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October 22, 1952

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TOLSON

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GERMANY

Caught Red-Handed

A great scandal broke out in West Germany last week. There, standing in the middle of it, fidgeting unhappily, was Uncle Sam.

Among 30-odd youth organizations to grow up in Germany since the war, none seemed more vigorous, better organized and more comfortably financed than the right-wing Bund Deutscher Jugend (League of German Youth).

Claiming 20,000 members, BDJ stood foursquare for hiking, democracy, outdoor fellowship and against Communism. If not actually supported by Chancellor Adenauer's government, BDJ was benevolently regarded as a West German answer to the East zone's 2,000,000-strong Communist Freie Deutsche Jugend. It practiced direct action; it had a knack for breaking up Communist meetings and was expert at exposing the sheeplike West German businessmen who clandestinely supported the Reds as "just in case" insurance.

But some West German oldtimers were skeptical. The way BDJ battled the Reds reminded them disconcertingly of the temper and tactics of the old Hitler youth. They noticed that BDJ did not stop with the Reds, but also attacked the Socialist youth. BDJ was secretive about its mem-bership and refused to explain how it financed its recruiting and propaganda cam-paigns. Last May Frankfurt police discov-ered BDJ buckoes: toling truncheons, whereupon Georg August Zinn, the Socialist Minister President of Hesse, decided then & there to have a closer look at BDJ.

Plan for Action. What he found sent him rushing to the floor of Hesse's Landtag last week to report. Said Zinn: BDJ had been created and bankrolled by the U.S. Moreover, on U.S. orders, BDJ had set up within itself a clandestine little army called the "Technical Service." Its function: to sabotage Soviet communications and supply depots and wage guerrilla warfare in case Russia should invade West Germany. Periodically, BDJ units went to a secret camp in Odenwald forest for U.S.supervised training in Russian, American and German weapons, including machine guns, grenades and knives. These elite "youths," said Zinn, were between 35 and 50 years old, all former German officers and some of them old Nazis and SS men. The U.S. bill: 50,000 marks (\$11,900) a month.

Then Zinn sprang a real shocker. The Technical Service had prepared long lists of West German "unreliables" to be "put on ice" on Invasion Day. Only a handful were Communists; the rest were Socialists, including such prominent anti-Reds as West Germany's No. 1 Socialist Erich Ollenhauer, the mayors of Hamburg and Bremen, and the Minister President of

Lower Saxony.
Enter CIA. All-German eyes turned to the U.S. High Commissioner's Office for a denial, but got none. HICOG tried to explain, stammered and stuttered, then wisely subsided and firmly requested the West German government and Socialist Party to join in a U.S.-German investigation of whole affair. Said High Commissioner Walter J. Donnelly: "Let's get to the bottom of this. Let the chips fall where

they may."

Some of them fell embarrassingly close. Apparently the State Department and Donnelly were correct in saying no "re-sponsible" American official at HICOG knew of BDJ's covert U.S. support. The previous High Commissioner, John J. Mc-Cloy, had steadfastly refused to meet BDT leaders. But shortly after the Reds invaded Korea, the U.S. cloak & dagger Central Intelligence Agency decided to

GREAT BRITAIN

The Hen-Lion

Two weeks ago Aneurin Bevan did his best to persuade a rabidly divided Labor Party conference at Morecambe that the was deliberately goading Britain into war and bankruptcy (Time, Oct. 13). Last week, at the Yorkshire beach resort Scarborough, Winston Churchill assured a conference of 5,000 Conservatives that "the foundation of [British] foreign policy is a true and honorable comradeship with the United States.".

At the Tories' convention (their first since 1937 as the government in power), there was no unruly wrangling and almost no disagreement. Party Boss Lord



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prepare for a similar Red move into West Germany. It organized BDJ as a potential partisan group, and thought it could control its sympathies. Whether CIA was worried by the Nazi caste in BDJ is not yet clear. But last spring, to its horror, the CIA discovered the BDJ blacklist and learned that it had been played by BDJ for a patsy. CIA quickly tried to shake itself free, but it was too late.

At week's end, the Reds ecstatically brought up their heaviest propaganda guns and boomed that the episode was "final proof" of a U.S.-Nazi conspiracy against democrats and for war. The independent Frankfurter Rundschau editorialized: "One would like to assume that the secret American sponsors knew nothing of the assassination plans. However, their support of a fascist underground movement is bound to produce distrust of American officials. We refuse to fight Stalinism with the help of fascism." No one seemed to understand that the U.S. had not been sinister, just

Woolton had provided a new slogan, "Winning Through," and a new symbol, a white lion rampant. But a party brochure picked the hen as its symbolic herothe and proclaimed, with a snort at Laboy's noisy ranks: "The cock crows, but the hen idelivers the goods." Which is the proper symbol for the Tories, asked the Manchester Guardian, lion rampant or hen couchant?

Out of the Red. Neither hen nor lion Out of the Red. Neither hen nor lidn had much to crow about. A year of Conservative government had seen no sensational improvements. Britain was still plagued by shortages. Its defense program was drastically cut and far behind it goals. Chancellor of the Exchequer R. A ("Rab") Butler reported that Britain was now out of the red at last, thanks to a favorable trade balance of £24 million (\$67 million) for the first half, of 1952 but his shining news was tarnished by an unexpectedly large internal budget deficit of £293 million. Nevertheless, it was Butler's honestly stated mixture of good & ler's honestly stated mixture of good &

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ON 6/15/94 C.A. #89-1826 TIME, OCTOBER 20, 1952

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Then Zinn sprang a real shocker. The Technical Service had prepared long lists of West German "unreliables" to be "put on ice" on Invasion Day. Only a handful were Communists; the rest were Socialists, including such prominent anti-Reds as West Germany's No. 1 Socialist Erich Ollenhauer, the mayors of Hamburg and Bremen, and the Minister President of Lower Saxony.

Enter CIA. All German eyes turned to the U.S. High Commissioner's Office for a denial, but got none. HICOG tried to explain, stammered and stuttered, then wisely subsided and firmly requested the West German government and Socialist Party to join in a U.S.-German investigation of the whole affair. Said High Commissioner Walter J. Donnelly: "Let's get to the bottom of this. Let the chips fall where they may.

Some of them fell embarrassingly close. Apparently the State Department and Donnelly were correct in saying no "re-sponsible" American official at HICOG knew of BDJ's covert U.S. support. The previous High Commissioner, John J. Mc-Cloy, had steadfastly refused to meet BDJ leaders. But shortly after the Reds invaded Korea, the U.S. cloak & dagger Central Intelligence Agency decided to

GREAT BRITAIN

The Hen-Lion

Two weeks ago Aneurin Bevan did his best to persuade a rabidly divided Labor Party conference at Morecambe that the U.S. was deliberately goading Britain into war and bankruptcy (TIME, Oct. 13). Last week, at the Yorkshire beach resort Scarborough, Winston Churchill assured a conference of 5,000 Conservatives that "the foundation of [British] foreign policy is a true and honorable comradeship with the United States."

At the Tories' convention (their first since 1937 as the government in power), there was no unruly wrangling and almost no disagreement. Party Boss Lord



ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED RIVAL AT SCARBOROUGH
HETCH IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPTIONS Arthur.
PARTE SINGLE RETINOVE INTO WEST Woolton had pro-

Germany. It organized BDJ as a potential partisan group, and thought it could control its sympathies. Whether CIA was worried by the Nazi caste in BDJ is not yet clear. But last spring, to its horror, the CIA discovered the BDJ blacklist and learned that it had been played by BDJ for a patsy. CIA quickly tried to shake itself free, but it was too late.

At week's end, the Reds ecstatically brought up their heaviest propaganda guns and boomed that the episode was "final proof" of a U.S.-Nazi conspiracy against democrats and for war. The independent Frankfurter Rundschau editorialized: "One would like to assume that the secret American sponsors knew nothing of the assassination plans. However, their support of a fascist underground movement is bound to produce distrust of American officials. We refuse to fight Stalinism with the help of fascism." No one seemed to understand that the U.S. had not been sinister, just

Woolton had provided a new slogan, "Winning Through," and a new symbol, a white lion rampant. But a party brochure picked the hen as its symbolic heroine and proclaimed, with a snort at Labor's noisy ranks: "The cock crows, but the hen delivers the goods." Which is the proper symbol for the Tories, asked the Manchester Guardian, lion rampant or hen couchant?

Out of the Red. Neither hen nor lion had much to crow about. A year of Conservative government had seen no sensational improvements. Britain was still plagued by shortages. Its defense program was drastically cut and far behind its goals. Chancellor of the Exchequer R. A. ("Rab") Butler reported that Britain was now out of the red at last, thanks to a favorable trade balance of £24 million (\$67 million) for the first half of 1952, but his shining news was tarnished by an unexpectedly large internal budget deficit of £293 million. Nevertheless, it was But-ier's honestly stated mixture of good &

silly. DECLASSIFIED BY SON CL ON 6/15/94 C. A. # CIA ROVION

TIME, OCTOBER 20, 1952

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

			•	•	014111	J UIII.	LLO GO	A 171/1/1/1/171	A T
TO FROM	:	MR. A	H. BELM Keay V	CONTUBAR			рате: 0 6	tober 29,	1952
SUBJE	CT:] ! !	Y Y			Q.0	Fell	Nichole
/		1						b3	Rosen
Age	ent Paj	oich tha	0,f	° the CIA	has con	fidenti,	ally adu	vised Liai	s o n
		The abo	ove is b	eing made	e a matt	er of r	record		b3
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SJP	e.iw	None.	For you	r informa	tion.			J	
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(33 NO	7 19		INDEXED-3	g 21	OCT 30 1	954	* *	
			-	-				•-	

Mr. TOLSON

DATE: SEPTEMBER 30, 1952

FROM

TO

J. P. MOHR

SUBJECT:

CIA. PPOSELYTING OF

BUREAU PERSONNEL

From time to time I have heard bits of information gossip and rumor to the effect that CIA has actively endeavored to proselyte key Bureau personnel. It has been extremelydifficult to verify this information without actually contacting the people who have left the services of the Bureau and gone with CIA. It has been reported that

It has been further reported that

I have heard that there are two individuals within the CTA who are particularly anxious to recruit key Bureau ne of these persons is

understand that these two persons would utilize any device to proselyte former Bureau personnel and will even go so far as to approach former Bureau personnel presently with CIA to go out and make contact with present and former Bureau employees to entice them with offers of higher grades to go to CIA. I have no way of proving the information which I have received, although I strongly suspect that it's true from circumstances

and an individual by the name of

which are apparent in the Bureau's personnel files.

SV AUV LISTER.

RECORDED-30

NO' 6 1052

71150-11973

JPM: hc

EX. 111

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concern is the	attitude which	i has been rep	ported of	k	э3
	to prosely	rte Bureau em	ployees who his	tve a	-

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I wish it were possible to document the rumors and gossip that I have set forth herein; however, I do not have any way of doing so without suggesting an open inquiry, which I do not think would be desirable at this time. Furthermore, I do not think that the information I have set forth is of sufficient value that we can take it directly to CIA because the net result would merely be haggling without achieving anything, since we do not have positive facts. I do think, however, that the information in this memorandum should be borne in mind for future consideration in connection with our present ligison and other contacts with CIA on an official and personal basis.

DIRECTOR'S NOTATION "THERE IS ABSOLUTELY NO QUESTION BUT THERE IS A VERY DEFINATE & INTENSIVE EFFORT BEING MADE BY CIA TO PROSELYTE KEY BUREAU PERSONNEL & THEY ARE APPROACHING OUR STAFF IN VIOLATION OF ALL AGREEMENTS AND DECENCY."H."

پنستونیک STANDARD FORM NO. 64 Office Memorandum • United States Government ANTE: Octobe

ANTE: Octobe

103 DATE: October 23, 1952 MR. GLAVIN H. L. EDWARDS SUBJECT: OCENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY who stated that he On 10/23/52 "telephonically contacted me CIA. b3 b3 b3 Papien (sent direct) 51 62

Memo to Mr. Glavin (Cont'd.)

b3

I told that I did not see how we could give him any help but he requested that the matter be presented for a decision and that he be advised.

After terminating the call with him, I contacted SAS. J. Papich, who handles liqison with CIA. Mr. Papich has not heard of any activity at CIA whith I throw any light on this request but he felt that there was no reason why the matter should not be handled through liaison. He suggested that before any decision is made to give CIA any information, he be permitted to make inquiries at CIA to determine just what this request is all about.

RECOMMENDA TION

That this matter be referred to the Liaison Section for inquiry at CIA as to the basis for this request and further, that no information be given to Withington and that he be informed that all matters involving business with CIA are to be channelled through the Liaison Section.

I see no reasons for piving them anything

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STANDARD FORM NO. 64 Office Memorandum UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT DATE: November 3, 1952 TO MR. A. H. V. P. Kay FROM Nichols SUBJECT: NFORMATION FROM CIA ON STATUS OF FORLD COMMUNISM SECURITY MATTER - C Clavin HIL OCENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY You will recall that the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) was contacted for the purpose of determining if that Agency was in a position to furnish the Bureau, on a quarterly basis, a brief resume of the status of world Communism. matter was referred to the CIA by the Liaison Agent b3 of the CIA has advised that b3 ACTION: This matter will be directed to the attention of the CIA officials on the occasion of the next Monthly Staff Conference for the purpose of ascertaining b3 162-30750-19746 NOV 7 11952 SJP:fh:Iw RECORDED - 63 INDEXED . 63 EX-113 OV 17 19521

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM: STANDARD FORM NO. 64 Office Nemovandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENTES FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE Mr. Ladd Mr. Glavin. Mr. Harbo. Mr. 4952 October 2 MR. HOOVER Mr. Tracy______Mr. 2302 hlin PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL FROM : SAC AUERBACH CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY Tele. Room. SUBJECT: Mr. Holloman-Miss Gandy. Senator BRIDGES has apparently been following the JARVINEN case and was interested to ascertain all the details the judgment for contempt of the two Seattle CIA men, which I him. I confidentially told him of the comments of Senator SALTONSTALL and the questions he had asked you several times in appropriations In this connection, I might note that in the three talks which BRIDGES made out here as an example of the way the administration is handling foreign relations he quotes the story of bringing ACHESON before the Appropriations Committee right after the attack on Korea and having ACHESON advise the Appropriations Committee that the attack on Korea was a complete surprise and that there was no warning whatsoever concerning it. He then states that the same committee had Admiral HILLENKOETTER, then head of CIA, in to testify, whereupon HILLENKOETTER stated that they had furnished repeated warnings of the concentration of Commie troops, the bringing up to the forward lines of heavy equipment such as tanks, etc., the infiltration of Russian officers into both the Commie Army and Commie Air Force, etc., to the State Department, the White House and the joint Chiefs of Staff. He furnished them the copies of the receipts which the representatives of those departments had signed for the reports. BRIDGES went on to tell in his speeches that approximately three weeks after HILLENKOETTER made his appearance before the Committee, he was transferred out of that job to the Brooklyn Navy Yard in charge of coal barges, "and he is there today doing the same thing." BRIDGES is of the opinion that CTA is a completely "Incompetent bunch of stupid cookie-pushers." He asked my reaction RECORDED 25 62 - 80 750 - 1977 67 NOV 29110E STATE OF ONE

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to		\Box
	DDTDADA	
said	BRIDGES	b3
We finished the	e dis-	
cussion by stating that sometime in the future he would	like	
to talk with me about the CTA situation		

62-80750-11978 CHANGED TO 105-11887-10X1

APR 2 1 1953

NDARD FORM NO. 64 ffice Memorandum • United States Government Mr. A. H. Belmont DATE: September 15, 1952 V. P. Keay FROM INFORMATION FROM CIA ON SUBJECT: STATUS OF WORLD COMMUNISM SECURITY MATTER - C. PURPOSE: The purpose of this memorandum is to secure approval for transmitting via Bureau liaison channels the attached blind memorandum. to CIA, prepared at their request. BACKGROUND: The background in this matter will be found in a memorandum from W. C. Sullivan to V. P. Keay dated August 4, 1952, which will be found attached hereto. Additional background material has been provided verbally by Bureau Liaison to the effect that CIA would like to have a statement setting forth specifically what would be desired in such a memorandum. is the reason for the attached blind memo. DETAILS: It is believed desirable to secure this information from CIA if at all possible. The field has made a request that such a summary be furnished it at intervals, and this would be the most proper and efficient way to supply the Bureau with the type of material desired. ACTION: It is recommended that the attached memorandum, with the blind memo, be referred to Bureau Liaison and that the blind memo be transmitted to the proper authority in CIA for the necessary action. Attachments (2) 4 9/17/52 10 30 10 10 BLIND MENO GIUENTO 9/16/52. LIAISON TO FOLLOW. S'ee mano Belmont INDEXED-36 77 DEC 10 1952

September 15, 1952

Re: SUMMARY OF COMMUNIST ACTIVITIES ON WORLD SCALE

Only a brief resume of the current status of Communism on a world scale is desired.

If possible, it would be preferred that the following points be included in the summary:

- 1. number of Communist Parties in the world today, open and clandestine;
- 2. the estimated membership in the Communist Parties of the world;
- 3. the propaganda line being taken;
- 4. types of propaganda attacks being made on the United States;
- 5. successes and failures in different areas of the world;
- 6. What can be expected in the coming months.

It is being stressed here that only a very brief resume is desired, a resume that reduces the elements to the bare essentials. Such a summary need not be over five or six pages in length, compiled once every four months.

W. C. Sullivan;amk

-1979

Tolson
Ladd
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Nichols
Rosen
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Harbo
Belmont

Tele. Room Neise Oundy

	STANDARD FORM NO. 64	
*	Office Memorandum · UNITED FOVERNMENT	
•	TO: MR. A. H. BELMONT DATE: November 7, 1952	
	FROM: V. P. Keay Tolson NAPOS	
	SUBJECT: Bettoon Glavia Harto Rosen Tracy	
DP.	Laughli Nohr Wincert Tele, R Hollom Gandy	wd
P	SYNOPSIS:	罴
	that on a strictly confidential basis. General Smith advised of the strictly confidential basis.	1,0
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		•
	<u>PURPOSE</u> :	
	To advise you that	
	DETAILS: General Walter Bedell Smith, Director of the CIA, furnished	о3 .
	the following information to Liaison Agent Papich in strict confidence on November 7, 1952.	
	He stated that	Face
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	SJP:10 RECORDED - 47 62-80750 - 1980	
	miles initially fell and in additional and an area	
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Memo to Mr. Belmont, 11-7-52 Re:	<u> </u>
	b3
General Smith advised that	_
The Liaison Agent advised General Smith that	
It should be noted that if the Bureau desires to follow this matter, the Liaison Agent is in a position to make inquiries. It should be noted that the bureau desires to follow this matter, the Liaison Agent is in a position to make inquiries. It may also be noted that	3
OBSERVATIONS:	
cerning It was very obvious that General Smith is uneasy con- cerning It is doubtful that he has given all the details or if he has knowledge of all the facts.	

رگ

b3

	Memo to Mr. Belmont, 11-7-52 Re:	
	ACTION:	b3
~ ~ ~	None. For your information.	ca
989	ADDENDUM: 11-7-52 (lw) Subsequent to the typing of the ab information, General Smith telephonically advised Lidison Ag Papich that he had just received information indicating that	ove ent
		-J
	SJP V 1 A A X LX 8/	
	Right. Don't let If a l'a mor ampone else unload a "hat potato"	
	on us.	

Office Memorandum • united states government

TO : Mr. A. H. Belmont

DATE: October 30, 1952

FROM: V. P. Keay

SUBJECT: BUREAU FILM,

"MARGIN OF VICTORIES" REQUEST OF CIA, TO USE

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Yon

of the CIA has advised that the captioned film has been directed to the attention of his Agency which is extremely interested in using it on an temporary basis in connection with the training of the CIA personnel. He inquired if the Bureau could loan one copy of the film for a period of three to four weeks.

RECOMMENDATION:

It is recommended that the instant matter be referred to the Training and Inspection Division for appropriate consideration. If the film is available for temporary use, it should be transmitted to the CIA via liaison channels.

Let # 152 Met: men Met: men

SJP:fh (

RECORDED - 28 62 - 80150 __ 1983

6 7 NOV 2 4 1952'

รรามกล้อก คายน มก. 64 indum UNITED GOVERNMENT 11/4/52 DATE: Mr. Clegg FROM J. A. Sizos SUBJECT:) BUREAU FILM "MARGIN OF VICTORY" REQUEST OF CIA TO USE By memorandum dated October 30. 1952, V. P. Keay advised A. H. Belmont that ef CTA requested of CTA requested loan_ of the above film in connection with the training of the CIA personnel. Mr. Keay recommended the matter be referred to the Training and Inspection Division for appropriate consideration and stated that if the film is available for temporary use it should be transmitted to the CIA via liaison channels. This is one of the older training films and since the Bureau has several copies one copy could be made available to the CIA. The question of loaning films to CTA was taken into consideration several months ago. At that time the Director approved loaning them copies of the films "Arrest" and "Defensive Tactics - Your Personal Weapons of Defense." Copies of these films are in the possession of CIA at this time. RECOMMENDATION: That a copy of the above film be made available to the CIA on a temporary loan basis. If approved, Mr. Preston of Photo Lab will be advised to deliver the film to S. J. Papich of the Liaison Desk so that it may be transmitted to CIA via liaison channels. cc: Mr. Preston (Rm. 7244) Mr. Papich (Rm. 7647) MLP:mew NOV 13/1252 b3

6 7 NOV 2 4 1952'

COARD FORM NO. 64 Tolson Office Men UNITED GOVERNM Mr. Glavin 10/27/52dr. Harbo. Mr. Rosen. DIRECTOR, FBI DATE: TO Mr. Tracy. b3 SAC BALTIMORE Mr. Laughlin. 1b6 Mr. Mohr_ b7C Mr. Winterrowd_ SUBJECT: Tele. Room_ CIA, EMPLOYEE Mr. Holloman. Miss Gandy. Clerk The following info was furnished by in the BA Division, who is presently employed in matching in our CCO. stated that she has known and has dated him occasionally since last Easter. She stated that on the night of Oct. 26, 1952, while having a date with him, he asked if she ever had occasion to read any of the files -- to which she replied she rarely had occasion to look into any of the files. She stated he then remarked, "If you ever see anything that would not be informative, I should just like to know what the FBI has on Alger Hiss." To this, replied she really knew has on Alger Hiss." To this, replied she really knew nothing about the matter and if she did, she certainly could not disclose it. Attention is called to the above phrase, "would not be informative," states she cannot be exactly sure of the wording, that is her best recollection of the phrasing of the remark. b6 b7C She stated that the inquiry appeared to be motivated purely by personal curiosity and noted that he further remarked that he was pretty sure that HISS was innocent until he was refused a passport. Immediately upon termination of the date conferred with her mother regarding this matter and thereupon brought it to my attention the following day. has acted wisely and discreetly and while it I think appears that the inquiry of was based on nothing more than (b3 personal curiousity, it certainly represents a degree of indiscretion. b6 appears that the inquiry of years of age and that stated is approximately he has informed her he is employed by CIA in some capacity but has not further specified. The above is brought to the BU's attention for any action believed appropriate. SSA:arf INDEXED 68 DEC 2

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_		Office.	Men		lum.	UNITED	S	OVERN	MEŅ	Т	
	· т	: °	MR. A	• H• BE	LHONEMY	6 ,	DATE	: November	13,	1952	
	F.	rom :	V. P.	Keay	Pha D		sær	·, b3	,	Tolson Laid Nicology Belloon Clegg	/ Z
	SI	nbleci:	ÇŢA, E	MPLOYEE		1		<i>V</i> ·		Glavin	
		PURPOSE:	Mo ad		'protest m	adê to Cen	tnal Int	alli രജ് ന ം മ	Acene	Winterrows Tele, Rm. Holloman	<u> </u>
		capacity,	<u>.cernin</u> made	<u>g the c</u> inquiry	aptioned i -o:f-a-Bured to Alger H	<u>ndividual,</u> au-Clerk_c	who, in	_an_unoffi	ci al		
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	4 .	claimed at Baltin	that s had o that he nore th	ccasion was em at on t	ted Octobe al dates w ployed by he night o	ith the ca the CIA. f October	erk in toptioned 26, 1952	he Baltimo indi vidual advised , while ha	re Di who the ving	SAC a	
			ne Bure that w	au file ould no	asked if s. t be infor ger Hiss."	remarke mative. I	d to her should ju	"If you	ever o kno	<u>see</u> w	
	,	knew noth disclose	iing ab the in	out the formati	matter, and on. She s	nd if she tated that	did. she	certainly inquir	coul y app	d not eared	
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	ſ	part of									
	L	ACTION:	None.	For yo	5 ur informa	tion.	* *		Å F	b3 b6	
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		68 DE	U2 1	952, REC	ORDED - 68	13 NOV	20 1952		r' eks. E		O

ARIGINAL COPY FILED IN 63

Each of the drawers in this cabinet is equipped with its own set of locking bolts controlled by a handle on the front of the drawer. A combination lock mounted in the top drawer provents turning of the handle affixed to that drawer. When the top or control drawer is locked, the lower drawers cannot be opened.

The combination lock mounted in the top drawer morely controls the operation of the handle in that drawer which in turn controls the locking bolts and handles of the drawers below. By breaking off the handle it would be possible to punch the locking bolts through the back of the drawer head, thus disengaging the locking bolts and permitting speedy access to the cabinet. This weakness was pointed out to

62-80750-1988 CHANGED TO 64-35693-265--3

JUL 29 1953

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

	то	:	Mr. A. H	elmont	, ,	DATE:	November	25, 1	952
	FROM	: CT:	y. P. Keay	The state of the		# + O # - #	b3 V	lang had been seen as the seen	
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)		SJP:1n	ogla.	* * 1/2 · //	To late		4.	b3.	

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Memo to Mr. A. H. Belmont from V. P. Keay

. November 25, 1952

						General	Smith of the	
ÇIA	had	indicated	to th	e Liaison	Age	nt that	Smith of the	b3
								,

DETAILS:

The Liaison Agent has now ascertained that

volunteered a comment to the Liaison Agent to the effect that

Memo to Mr. A. H. Relmont from V. P. Keay

November 25, 1952

i the Liaison Aaant
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ACTION:

None. For your information.

treated in Achadion

- 3 -